HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,329—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904 Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
12thNov.	MONGOLIA	9505	.....	.....
19th ,,	ARCADIA	6603	OCEANA	6610
26th ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
3rd Dec	CALEDONIA	7558	MACEDONIA	10512
10th ,,	MARMORA	10519	.....	.....
17th ,,	ARCADIA	6603	CHINA	7912
24th ,,	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
31st ,, 1905.	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
7th Jan.	ARABIA	7503	.....	.....
14th ,,	ARCADIA	6603	VICTORIA	6322
21st ,,	ORIENTAL	5294	.....	.....
28th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6393
4th Feb.	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
11th ,,	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
18th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
25th ,,	PERSIA	7951	BRITANNIA	6325
4th Mar.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
11th ,,	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9505
18th ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
25th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
1st April	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
8th ,,	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509
15th ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
22nd ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
29th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
6th May	ARCADIA	6603	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th ,,	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.

All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company s Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 18th October, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVERREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,635	Guionnet	26th Jan. 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "ARMAND BEHIC," 6,635 tons, Captain Guionnet, to sail on or about the 11th Nov. 1904.

For further Particulars apply to

J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Nov. 1904.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Dec. 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	14th Jan. 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 360	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	,, 900	,, 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov. 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Dec. 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan. 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent,
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 11th November, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 14th November, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "VITA," 1,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 15th November, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 11 Shed, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KERBELA," 2,000 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th November, at 2 p.m., calling at Karachi, Pachni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 10th November, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 9 a.m.

FOR MORMUGAO AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,300 tons, on or about 15th November.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,800 tons, on or about 11th November.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Bombay, 8th November, 1904.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT. LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st March 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	8th Dec. 1904
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	22nd Dec. 1904
*† GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,260	27th Jan. 1905
*† CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	23rd Feb. 1905

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	27th Nov. 1904

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort Bombay.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD,

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Consituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Re. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract. Satisfaction guaranteed, Correspondence invited.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

THE WINE MERCHANTS OF INDIA.

ESTABLISHED AT HOME IN 1815, AT BOMBAY 1842.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

JOHN WALKER & SONS'

WORLD RENOWNED KILMARNOCK WHISKIES.

VINO SACRO, The perfect Church Wine.

G. H. MUMM'S "Extra Dry" CHAMPAGNE.

FEUERHEERD'S COMMENDADOR PORT.

C. P. & CO.'S BURGUNDY, A Blood-Making Wine.

C. P. & CO.'S

RARE OLD COGNAC,

A CHOICE LIQUEUR.

15, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,

Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the healthiest and most fashionable European quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every convenience and comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel residents and their guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the drawing-room on any account.

GUEST NIGHTS: Every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. ORCHESTRA in attendance.

No Public Bar kept.

F. A. BOSCOLO, Managing Proprietor.

CIGARS.

MORE THAN

70

BRANDS

TO SELECT FROM

WRITE TO

MESSRS. McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

MADRAS

AND

LONDON

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM. The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA. Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4.

F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

GRAND DISPLAY OF NOVELTIES IN LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S JEWELLERY.

BRACELETS
BROOCHES
BUCKLES
BUTTONS
CHAINS
CHARMS
DIAMOND JEWELLERY
EARRINGS
FANS
HAT PINS
LINKS
LOCKETS
MUFF CHAINS
NECKLACES
PENDANTS
RINGS JEWELLED
SCARF PINS
STUDS
WATCHES

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co's Establishment at Bombay is the very pleasantest shopping rendezvous in this City, where there are no wearisome solicitations to buy what you do not want, and the utmost courtesy at hand when you are in the mood to seek assistance.

AN INSPECTION OF THE PREVAILING DESIGNS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS IS RESPECTFULLY INVITED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRY! TRY!! TRY !!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled also for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHOCOLATE AND CONFECTIONERY.

CHOCOLATE in fancy boxes suitable for presentation,

CHOCOLATE in fancy coloured paper.

CHOCOLATE in silver foil.

CHOCOLATE in tins.

CHOCOLATE in packets.

ITALIAN CHOCOLATE, CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE, PETER'S CHOCOLATE.

CONTINENTAL SWEETS, DRAGEES, ROCK DROPS, SATINES, etc., etc. in bottles or by the lb.

MONGINI BROTHERS.
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW SEASON'S CHEESE

NOW ARRIVING BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.

	Rs.	a.
GORGONZOLA, Real, whole Cheese, (16 to 20 lbs. each) per lb.	1	6
Do. do. do. in cut ... ,,	1	8
STILTON, English Prize Dairy original weights, from 12 lbs. each... ,,	1	6
Do. do. do. in cut... ,,	1	8
CHESHIRE, Real English ... ,,	1	0
GRUYERE, Finest quality ... ,,	1	0
CHEDDAR, Pale loaf, about 12 lbs. each ... ,,	0	14
AMERICAN ... in cut... ,,	0	14
DOUBLE GLOSTER ... do. ... ,,	0	14
GOUDA, whole Cheese only ... ,,	0	12
EDAM, DUTCH do. ... ,,	0	12
IMPERIAL ... per jar	0	14
CAMEMBERT ... per tin	1	4

CUMBERLAND HAMS AND WILTSHIRE BACON ALWAYS ON CUT.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPENING OF DELHI-KOSI SECTION OF THE AGRA-DELHI CHORD LINE.

SUBJECT to Government sanction, the Delhi-Kosi Section of the AGRA-DELHI CHORD LINE will be OPENED for Local Goods and Coaching Traffic, from 15th NOVEMBER, 1904, and a MIXED TRAIN will RUN each way to the following TIME TABLE :—

UP TRAIN.	H. M.	DOWN TRAIN.	H. M.
Delhi Sadr (Lahori Gate).....	D. 8 45	Kosi.....	D. 14 0
Nizamuddin	A. 8 59	Hodal	A. 14 23
Do.	D. 9 2	Do.	D. 14 33
Kilakri	A. 9 7	Shalaka	A. 14 52
Do.	D. 9 10	Do.	D. 14 55
Okhla.....	A. 9 15	Bamnikhera.....	A. 15 15
Do.	D. 9 18	Do.	D. 15 18
Taglakabad.....	A. 9 29	Palwal	A. 15 35
Do.	D. 9 32	Do.	D. 15 45
Faridabad	A. 9 52	Aswati	A. 16 6
Do.	D. 13 7	Do.	D. 16 9
Ballabgarh	A. 10 21	Ballabgarh	A. 16 28
Do.	D. 10 31	Do.	D. 16 38
Aswati	A. 10 50	Faridabad	A. 16 52
Do.	D. 10 53	Do.	D. 17 7
Palwal	A. 11 14	Taglakabad	A. 17 27
Do.	D. 11 24	Do.	D. 17 30
Bamnikhera	A. 11 41	Okhla	A. 17 41
Do.	D. 11 44	Do.	D. 17 44
		Kilakri	A. 17 49
Shalaka	A. 12 4	Do.	D. 17 52
Do.	D. 12 7	Nizamuddin	A. 17 57
Hodal	A. 12 26	Do.	D. 18 0
Do.	D. 12 36	Delhi Sadr (Lahori Gate), ...	A. 18 15
Kosi	A. 13 0		

2. Any other particulars required may be obtained, on application to the undersigned or the Traffic Inspector, Delhi Sadr, or the District Traffic Superintendent at Jhansi.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 4th November, 1904.

THE DAMODAR LAKHMIDAS MILLS CO., LD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Damodar Lakhmidas Mills Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of November, 1904, at 3 p.m., to confirm the following Special Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders, held on the 21st day of October, 1904.

(1). That the Capital of the Company be increased to Rs. 10 Lacs by the creation of 9,039 Shares of Rs. 100 each, That the Directors be and are hereby authorised to issue the said 9,039 shares at par to such Person or Persons (preference being given to the existing Shareholders) and to be paid for by such person or persons as they in their absolute discretion think proper, without reference to the provisions contained in Clause 7 of the Articles of Association, and that if such Shares be not taken up or disposed of on or before the 1st December, 1904, then that such undisposed of Shares be entered in the names of the Agents or such person or persons as they shall nominate as being Shares which the Agents have bound themselves in such case to take up, and that the amount of the said 9,039 Shares be called up on or before the 21st December, 1904.

(2). That such 9,039 Shares be issued as Shares entitled as from 1st January, 1905, to dividends equal in amount to those payable on the existing Shares of the Company and to all other Rights equal in degree to the existing Shares.

(3). That Clause 116 of the Articles of Association be altered by striking out the last portion of the para commencing with the words "a commission of one quarter anna per pound avoirdupois on all cotton" to the end of the said para, and substituting the words following :—

"A commission of 10 per cent. on the annual Profits of the Company (after deducting all actual working expenses but without making any deduction on account of depreciation) with a guaranteed minimum of Rs. 12,000 per year."

(4). The new arrangement as to the Remuneration of the Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents shall come into force as from the 1st day of January, 1905.

(5.) That the Board be and are hereby authorised to execute on behalf of the Company a new Agreement between the Company and the present Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents for a period of 30 years from the 1st of January, 1905, a draft of which Agreement is for the purpose of identification initialled by the Chairman of this Meeting, Such Agreement to be in substitution of the old Agreement, dated the 23rd day of August, 1900, and made between the Company of the one part and the Agents' firm of the other.

(6.) That the name of the Company, viz., the Damodar Lakhmidas Mills Company, Limited, be altered to "The Crescent Mills Company, Limited" and that such alteration should come into force upon and only in the event of the approval of the local Government being obtained thereto and upon issue of the Certificate of Incorporation by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies as provided for in Section 36 of the Indian Companies Act.

(7.) That Clause 1 of the Memorandum of Association be altered by striking out the words, "The Damodar Lakhmidas Mills Company, Limited" and substituting the name following :—

"The Crescent Mills Company Limited."

That Clause 2 of the Articles of Association be altered by striking out the words "The Damodar Lakhmidas Mills Company, Limited," and substituting the name following :—

"The Crescent Mills Company Limited,"

And also that such substitution be made wherever the name "The Damodar Lakhmidas Mills Company, Limited," occurs throughout the Memorandum and Articles of Association.

(8) That the Board take all such steps as may be necessary or proper for fully carrying out all the matters and things provided for by the above Resolutions inclusive of the closing of the Books.

By Order of the Board,

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents,

Bombay, 1st November, 1904.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 737 of 1902.

HARILAL JAMNADAS and VITHALDAS ANANDJEE, Trustees (appointed) of the Estate of VANDRAVANDAS VRIJLAL, by the Consent Decree in Suit No. 210 of 1902..... Plaintiffs

vs.

KUTBUDIN ABDUL RAHIM PALOBA and another ..... Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the First Day of FEBRUARY, 1904, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honble Court at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of November, 1904, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon:—

PARTICULARS.

All the estate right title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and Defendants in all that piece of land situate on the East side of Ghogari Moholla in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement 200 square yards, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 876, New No. 8040, Old Survey No. 8040, and New Survey No. 951, together with the buildings, erected and standing thereon, assessed by the Collector or Assessment under C. Ward No. 621 and Street No. 151 and 159 and bounded on the East by sweeper's passage, on the West by the said Ghogari Moholla, on the North by the house of Abdulhakhan bin Baloo Miya and now of Mohomed Saley bin Shaikh Sadh Pinday, and on the South formerly by the house of Hajee Abdul Rahiman Pinday and now of Ashoo Malbarsa and Fatma Malbarsa, which said premises have been for some time past and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Defendants.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Mr. MADHAVJI VIRJI, Attorney for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 13th day of October, 1904.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

COOKING STOVES
AND
RANGES.

TO BURN COAL, WOOD OR OIL
OF ALL SIZES AND DESCRIPTIONS,
STEAM COOKERS, KITCHEN REQUISITES,
Cooking Utensils, and Machines in Varieties for
Vegetable Cutting, Slicing, Mincing,
Roasting and Grinding Coffee.
ICE CREAM FREEZERS AND
REFRIGERATORS.

STOVE DEPOT,
17, HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

THOS. COOK AND SON.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.
Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold ; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected ; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE is hereby given that MAHOMEDALLY BIN ENUS MIA KUR, of Bombay, Konkni Mahomedan inhabitant, has contracted TO SELL All that piece or parcel of Pension and tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenements and hereditaments standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West side of Churney Road, in the Registration District and Subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1467 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Collector's books under Collector's Old No. 144, Collector's New No. 1316, Old Survey No. 146, New Survey No 8735 and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward, Ward Nos. 1228 and 1227 (1), Street Nos. 18 and 20, Churney Road and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property formerly belonging to Manecklji Merwanji Sethna but now belonging to Bapuji Dossabhoy Patel, on or towards the South and West by the property of the Bombay United Mills Co, Ltd., and on or towards the East by the said Churney Road and which said premises were formerly and are at present in the occupation of the tenants of the said vendors.

All persons having any claims against the said property either by way of inheritance, gifts, sale, mortgage, charge, lien lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office (at No. 14 K. Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay), within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated the 1st day of November, 1904.

BICKNELL MERWANJI & ROMER,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of INSPECTOR of IRRIGATION in the above Service, for a period of five years, at an annual salary of one thousand Egyptian Pounds, and a gratuity of one year's salary at the end of this period.

Applicants must be of English birth, and their age must not exceed 45 years. They must have had at least fifteen years' service in the Irrigation Branch of the Indian Public Works Department.

Applications, which should contain a full statement of services with certificates or references, should be addressed to

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE,
Public Works Department,
Cairo, Egypt.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS.

The introduction of the Prism has very materially reduced the size of Binoculars, while the "field of view" has been enlarged and the defining power brought to the highest state of perfection.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR

has six times the magnifying power of any Binocular. It includes a field of view wider by six times that of any other Binocular and the sharpness of vision unparalleled, while the brilliancy of image is unsurpassed. Sole Agents in India for

GOERZ PRISM OR TRIEDER BINOCULARS

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).Rs. 19,50,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS :

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES, A QUANTITY OF BRASS PIGS AND IRON, &c., at the Castle Park, Arsenal, Fort, behind the Town Hall.

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer in charge, Bombay Arsenal, Messrs. BENNETT and Co, will, on FRIDAY, the 11th instant at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, a large quantity of unserviceable stores, consisting of lasthor pieces, bags sand common, brass rings, cupro nickle pigs, malt country, iron scrap and hoop, officer's tents, canvas, gunnies, tins, tape oil fuel, rubbish etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant at 3 p. m., Messrs BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature broughams, in very good order,
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria in very good order,
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle,
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs, BENNETT & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 4 Navsari Chambers, Horaby Road, Fort, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French-polished hone hold furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best plate drawing-room suites, drawing-room cabinets, glass door almyrahs, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, first rate pictures and oleographs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hindu and Musalman's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets &c., &c., the property of C. Rogers, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view three days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 13th November, 1904, at 1 p. m, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by public Auction at Bandra Hill Road, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French and green polished suits to order household furniture, rich glass and best plate drawer, sliding dining table and chairs, large sideboard and dinner wagons, drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, teapoys, one cottage piano by Hundt & Sohn Stuttgart, table, hanging and hall lamps, rich wall and table ornaments, terracotta and parian figures, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Singer's sewing machine, mirror door almyrahs and wardrobes, marble top wash-hand and dressing tables, Brussel's and Persian carpets, writing tables and chest-of-drawer, verandah benches and easy chairs, copper utensils, one lot garden pots, fowls, goats and pigeons, &c., &c., the property of S. H. CLARKE Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 9th November, 1904.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Auction Sale of a Large Size Oil Picture representing "Venus."

On MONDAY, the 14th instant at 3-30 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, to close partnership account—

One large size oil picture of "Venus" in rich gilt frame, 6 by 4 feet.

HIGH COURT.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 322 of 1904.

Dinshaw Pestonjee Batha..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

Kanhyalal Kisonchund..... Defendant.

AUCTION SALE OF 23 VALUABLE WHITE DRILLED REAL PEARLS.

Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst. at 2 p.m. by order of A. K. Oliver, Esqr., the Commissioner of the High Court, pursuant to the Decree made herein on the 24th day of June, 1904—

23 Valuable white drilled real pearls, weighing about 900 chows.

For printed particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Auctioneers at their office in Marine Street, Fort, or to Messrs Nanu Hormusjee and Co., Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 9th November, 1904.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar at very moderate rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Deplomaed Dak Supplier to T. E. The Governor and Com.-in-Chief, 153, Main Street Poona.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL, occupies the highest and most central position, Next to the Gymkhana : Excellent Table, TERMS MODERATE. Apply to the PROPRIETOR.

HAMILTON HOTEL, KHANDALLA, (open throughout the year). This HOTEL is most pleasantly situated, Excellent Accommodation. TERMS MODERATE—J. F. LOBO & SONS, Proprietors.

BACHELOR wishes to MEET LADY, residing in or near Bombay, not over 45, with a view to Matrimony PHOTO required, Apply Box No. 1627 N., Advt., Dept., "Bombay Gazette"

LARGE Airy ROOMS with Bathroom attached, available with BOARD and LODGING. Apply No. 7, Navsari Chambers.

TO PENSIONERS.—WANTED, an ELDERLY man to take charge of Cottages at the Nasik Sanitarium for Women and Children. Rs. 35 a month and quarters. Apply to H. M. PHIPSON, 6 Apollo Street, Fombay.

WANTED a LOAN. Best Security. Interest in Advance. Apply for other particulars to Box 1609 N. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

LOAN of Rs. 5,000. Repaid by Monthly Instalments of Rs. 150 in 4 years. Apply Box "No. 1639," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, an OPERATOR and RETOUCHER accustomed to High Class and Artistic work for RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS' Art Photographic Salon, Bombay. Apply at once with Photo of self and Testimonials ; thoroughly capable English gentlemen only need apply.

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, P. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1234 A." Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED PERSONS, desirous to learn Commercial Correspondence and Precis Writing, to arrange hours with an experienced gentleman. Apply to Box "No 1234 A" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs L ALMEIDA. Girgaum, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas ; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas ; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee ; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per volume according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy and the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette Office.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" also, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage ; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-6 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhat, at Rs. 5-1-2 per case, at Bangalore.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 9. First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

VICTORIA AERATED WATERS.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

PROPRIETOR : J. CONNELL.

OUR carts deliver regularly to any part of Bombay and Bandra.

Try our SODA, it is the best.

H. M. S. "ECLIPSE"
BOMBAY,
30th March, 1899.

MR. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock, has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of his Aerated Waters on Board, I went over his Establishment, and was so satisfied with everything that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H. M. Ships to deal with him.

CHARLES JAMES,
Fleet Surgeon.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE

MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE, LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purposes.

PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. PRICES REDUCED for the Season only from the 15th October to 31st December, 1904, a Box of 10 lbs. at Rs. 2-8 and lose at 5 ans. per lb.

MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE. FRESH ITALIAN APPLES, from 8 ans. to Re. 1 per Doz.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

P. & O. PASSENGERS
KNOW AND APPRECIATE
CATTO'S
WHISKY.
NOW FOR SALE AT LEADING BARS, HOTELS, AND AT

FELICE CORNAGLIA | MONGINI BROS. | W. B. GREEN & Co.
D. C. OOMRIGAR. | J. F. KUTHOKE. | D. D. BARIA.

ALSO
AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE TWO FAVORITES.

KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA

(PLEASE READ AGAIN)
THE GREAT
SECRET OF SUCCESS IS
EARNESTNESS,
"Without earnestness there is nothing to be done in Life."
WE WILL GIVE TO ALL
From As. 8 to Rs. 2,000
NONE EXCEPTED

To the purchasers of any one of the following articles :—

Set of STUDS or CHAIN, Re. 1/8.
Pure Silver LADY'S NECK CHAIN, Rs. 2/8.
Set of PURE SILVER STUDS, Rs. 3.
English Lever Round TIMEPIECE, (With five years' GUARANTEE.) Rs. 3/8.
English Lever Square TIMEPIECE, (With ten years' GUARANTEE.) Rs. 4/8.
Lady's or Gent's SILVER WATCH, (With five years' GUARANTEE.) Rs. 7/8.

WILL YOU READ THIS ?

Our Watches and Timepieces are well worth their money ; they are Durable and Reliable Timekeepers, for which we give a guarantee to set right free of cost, including breakage of Mainspring, Oiling, etc., etc.; also will pay the postage when sent to us for Repairs.]

Purchaser's Name and Address will be registered up to the 3rd December and the complimentary packets will be forwarded on the following week which will contain either the article or cash as above mentioned.

WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

A large stock of English Fancy Timepieces and cheap Jewellery of the latest designs from Rs. 2 to Rs. 110.

N.B. Out-Station orders are promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P.-P. system only.

And NOT against Money Order.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
ART JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
178, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND.....£500,000

HEAD OFFICE :
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Nairobi,
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... " 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND " 9,620,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS ..... " 500,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Bombay, Dalney, Hawai, Hong Kong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Nagasaki, New York, Newchang, Peking, Shanghai, San Francisco, Tokio and Tientsin.

LONDON BANKERS :—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND ; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD. ; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD. ; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C,
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Frcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, Merchandise, etc.

WM. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch) ; Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch) ; Twice or Once a week : First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch) ; Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch) Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles ; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL CO. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,
MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.
"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India.

ADDRESS : EAST STREET, POONA.

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED... ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... ... " 16,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... ... " 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. O. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms :—

2½ per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
" 1 Year	4½ "
" 6 Months	4 "
" 3 "	3½ "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The B

HARVEY'S REMEDIES FOR THE HORSE.

HARVEY'S EMBROCATION, or Curb Bottle. Rs. a.
The Remedy for Bony Enlargements and Deep-seated Lameness .....Per bottle Rs. 2-12 and 5 0

HARVEY'S RED LOTION.
The Remedy for Wounds and Sores, ... Per bottle 1 14

HARVEY'S ACONITE POWDERS,
The Remedy for Chronic Cough, Broken Wind-Roaring, &c., ... Per packet 1 14

HARVEY'S WORM AND CONDITION POWDERS.
The Remedy for Worms and Ill-Condition ..... With Ball 2 12
" " " " ..... Without Ball 2 4

HARVEY'S EDOS or Tasteless Purging Powder
An Invaluable substitute for the Physic Ball, ... Packet 0 9

HARVEY'S HAIR RESTORING OINTMENT.
For renewing the Hair on injured surfaces. ..... Packet 1 2

SOLE AGENTS:—**THOMSON & TAYLOR,**
BOMBAY, POONA, AND KIRKEE.

A SUPPLY OF BRITISH SEAMEN.

FAILURE OF THE APPRENTICE SYSTEM.

Lord Brassey, in the current number of the "Nineteenth Century," contends that save in tropical trades British merchant ships should be manned by British seamen, of whom the Navy should have more numerous reserves than at present. A comment upon this is afforded by a report yesterday of a Board of Trade inquiry into the sinking of a trawler, with a loss of five hands, by collision with a London steamer which was commanded by a German master, and was manned almost entirely by foreigners, who, according to the evidence of the chief mate, "could not or would not" understand his orders, consequently he had to leave the bridge to show what he wanted done, but for which circumstance he believed the collision would not have occurred.

The evidence given before the Board of Trade Committee on the manning of the mercantile marine shows this not to be an isolated case. That Committee recommended among other things, the prohibition of the employment of foreigners so insufficiently acquainted with English as to be unable to understand the officer's orders, which prohibition formed part of the Bill introduced last Session by Lord Wolverton to give effect to such recommendations of the Committee as required legislation.

"The only means by which the decline in the British element in the mercantile marine can be arrested Lord Brassey tells us in his article "are by Government encouraging that service to provide more and better trained reserves than at present. The retainer would supplement the scanty pay of the merchant service seamen, instead of our present permanent force of 131,000 men in the Navy 100,000 would be sufficient if we had a reserve of 100 000 instead of 60,000 as at present. Since the reserves only cost a tenth of the permanent men, a large saving on the manning vote could be effected while the Navy would be strengthened and the merchant service would benefit."

Obviously, a big reserve of British seamen properly trained will not be obtained from a mercantile marine which employs a great proportion of foreigners. A few years ago a shipowner, addressing the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom, said that in these days of keen foreign competition shipowners should remember that by so much as they employed and encouraged foreign seamen they helped to train foreigners to compete against them. In the prevalent keen competition it was the interest of the British shipowners to have the best of everything, including seamen; and British seamen being the best, they were therefore necessary to the success of the shipowners. The Chamber of Shipping accordingly resolved that shipowners should carry and train not less than two British boys on each of their ships and the Shipping Federation drew up a scheme giving effect to this. No premium was required, nor any undertaking to join the Naval Reserve. Progressive wages, with an additional bonus for good conduct, were offered, and when required, an advance for outfit was obtainable. Much was hoped of this movement, seeing that the shipowners themselves had taken the matter up. But from the evidence of the manager of the Shipping Federation, before the board of Trade Committee, it seems that although there is no lack of boys willing to enter, the difficulty is to induce shipowners to accept untrained boys. The majority of shipowners either remain unconvinced of the necessity for training boys or want a premium for the trouble. This they virtually get in the shape of a reduction of the light dues, as most of the boys at present accepted enter under Mr. Ritchie's scheme. The enactment under which that system was established expires on March 31 next, and the question of what is to take its place has yet to be answered. Under Mr Ritchie's scheme the entries have averaged about 1,060 a year, but it appears that less than one-fourth of the boys thus entered have remained more than a year or two in the Service.

At almost every one of the meetings within recent years at which it has been proposed to increase the number of training ships, the objection has been raised that few of the boys who enter the merchant service from the existing training-ships are found to remain long in that employment. The problem, therefore, is not merely how to get shipowners to accept boys, but how to render employment in the mercantile marine sufficiently attractive to induce the boys when trained to remain there. This the Board of Trade has recognised by giving effect to the recommendations of its Committee in the direction of improved conditions, while at the same time inviting the local educational authorities to encourage and assist training-ships for the mercantile marine. Eminent authorities have from time to time pointed out that this is a branch of technical education of the utmost value and importance, to a maritime country. More than once seagoing training-ships belonging to the United States have visited our ports. Recently a German seagoing training-ship visited London to be held up as an example of something that might be tried. Were Lord Brassey's proposals carried out it is a matter of arithmetical certainty that the saving on the manning vote in the Navy Estimates would amount to an annual sum representing several times the annual cost of training all the boys that the merchant service would require. It is not, however, so much the support of the public as the support of the shipowners that is wanted. The shipowner objects to Government interference with his business. He holds that there is already far too much interference of that sort that he is heavily handicapped by it and he fails to see why he should provide reserves for the Navy any more than employers of labour on land should provide reserves for the Army.

THE LADY WITH THE LAMP.

October 21st was a memorable anniversary, a day "worthy of a white stone." Fifty years ago Florence Nightingale and her band of thirty-eight nurses set forth on their mission to the Crimea. The immediate result was the conversion of the Great Barrack Hospital at Scutari from "a hell on earth," where, as Sir William Russell wrote: "The sick appear to be tended by the sick, and the dying by the dying," into "a model of all that a hospital should be." But in effect the one action was as the grain of mustard-seed—from it sprang consequences which are seen and felt throughout the world to-day, in the wonderful municipal hospitals, the quiet cottage hospitals, the neat and deft trained nurse; while inwardly a power for good works side by side with external cleanliness and comfort. Hospital reform has not only achieved fewer deaths per thousand, less individual suffering, but it has also proved a powerful moral agent for good.

Within hospital walls are gathered a large percentage of men, women, and children to whom dirt, disorder and uncleanliness are the chief factors of life. The hospital reveals to them a world of exquisite cleanliness, shining opaline walls gleaming firelight soft voice gentle hands, flowers. On a certain number of those patients these new influence exercise a lasting impression. This testimony every Sister will give. There are always many to decry hospital work—to dwell on the faults of the system and to depreciate the virtues but some will find more cause for rejoicing over one Eastender who has learned to appreciate, however, faintly the joys of fair and pure surroundings than over a class of hungry guttersnipes who have mastered a French verb and the Rule of Three.

The Lady with the Lamp—as Longfellow called her in memory of the long nights when lamp in hand she passed along the Scutari wards—is still among us in this feverish twentieth-century world of ours. She has so strenuously avoided publicity since she returned broken in health from her labours in the Crimea that few realise her presence save those who have profited by her advice and experience in the management and arrangement of our great institutions.

Yet, in spite of her retirement, public interest flames at the mere mention of her name. There clings about her—apart fom the practical value of her great work—a halo of pure romance. Nothing that has been said or sung in praise of women can rival the words, written by one of the many soldiers whom she tended:—"She would speak to one and another, and nod and smile to many more; but she could not do it to all, you know, for we lay there by hundreds, but we could kiss her shadow as it fell and lay our heads on our pillows again contents." Save for a few women, born to the purple, Florence Nightingale has achieved the chief place in woman's roll of fame. In days, moreover, when "the frivolous work of polished idleness" was deemed all-sufficient for her sex,—B, S, W, in the "Pall Mall Gazette."

THE DOUBTFUL DOLL.

SCATHING DENUNCIATION BY MR. STEAD.

"A MORAL PESTILENCE."

A storm of criticism has been raised around Mr. Pinero's latest play—"A Wife Without a Smile." Exception is taken to it on moral grounds, the antics of a doll, upon which the plot chiefly hangs, being considered more than indiscreet.

Amongst the audience was Mr. W. T. Stead, who recently at the age of fifty-five paid his first visit to a theatre, "A Wife Without a Smile" is the third play he has seen. With "The Tempest" he was favourably impressed. He thought less of "His Majesty's Servant."

It was noted that he laughed heartily at some of the situations. Did he approve the piece? Any doubt that may have existed on that point he dispelled in an interview our representative had with him the next day.

"It is impossible," he said when asked what he thought of the play, to discuss some subjects. For decency's sake it is impossible. If one ventures to express a criticism he is told that it is his own dirty mind. I went to see Mr. Pinero's play prepared to abandon myself to what I call a sympathetic attitude, and get the best of it. It is quite true, as stated that I laughed. I laughed as I would laugh at a booth at a country fair. Miss Robins, who accompanied me with my daughter, wondered that I should laugh, but there are things you cannot get angry with. You see a 'Punch and Judy' show. It is an immoral, or rather, un-moral, performance but it does not rouse you to anger. As I sat watching the play the other night, it seemed to me a pure 'Punch and Judy' business. When I came away, however, and I thought over what I had been laughing at I thought it was a moral degradation—a moral degradation that I should be made to laugh at such a thing.

"The idea of the doll was an amusing suggestion when it was first announced, but it was carried far too far. The whole tone of the play is bad. The whole atmosphere is bad. It is bad, bad, bad" (said Mr. Stead with strong emphasis). "Caliban was a highly cultured, civilised gentleman compared with some of the characters on the stage the other night. I would like to see the play hung by the common hangman.

"I said with regard to "The Tempest" that if all plays are like this then there is nothing that can possibly be said against the theatres. Now I have to add that if all plays are like the one I witnessed the other night, the Puritans would be justified in shutting the theatres as a moral pestilence.

NO INTENTION TO MODIFY THE PLAY.

Both Mr. Pinero and the management of Wyndham's Theatre, where the play is being produced, deny that there is anything either immoral or indelicate in the doll incident.

"We do not want," said the manager to our representative "nor do we care anything about, Mr. Stead's opinion. Mr. Pinero puts the matter in a nutshell when he says that any indecency that exists, exists solely in the minds of those who allege indecency. We endorse that statement."

You have no intention, then, of withdrawing the piece?—Withdrawing! Not in the slightest.

Nor of modifying?—There is nothing that needs modification. The play will runs its normal course.—"St. James's."

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Nov. 8.

Tuesday.—Pressure has fallen briskly in Sind and the South-West Punjab and briskly to rapidly in Kashmir. Skies are cloudy in Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, the West Punjab and Upper Sind. The area of the lowest pressure in he Bay has been displaced eastwards and is shown to-day off the Chittagong Coast. Local rain has fallen in Burma, Assam and South-East Bengal, Akyab reports 3 inches, Silchar, Barisol 2 1-2, Loungao 2, Bhamo, Diamond Island and Bassein, nearly half an inch. The only rain in the Peninsula is very light showers in Madras. The temperature of the past 24 hours was considerably to largely above normal in Baluchistan, the Punjab and Sind. Local rain will probably continue in Burma and is possible in Assam and the South Peninsula. Light precipitation may occur in the Kashmir Himalayas.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 8TH NOVEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen briskly in the Indus Valley and has changed rather irregularly and by small amounts over the rest of the country. The barometer is in moderate to considerable excess over a large area.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been generally light.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 5° to 6° in excess at Trichinopoly, Cuddapah, Veraval, Jacobabad and Deesa and the minimum 5° in excess at Lahore and Cuddapah and 5° to 10° in defect at the West Coast Stations from Mangalore to Ratnagiri and also at Bijapur, Poona, Malegaon, Akola, Nagpur, Raipur, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Cawnpore and Jabbulpore. The highest temperature in the shade was 100° at Deesa and the lowest 47° at Jabbulpore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is partially cloudy at Jacobabad, Dwarka, Bangalore and Madras.

Rain in very light showers fell at Madras.

Weather continues fine and generally settled in all districts except in the Indus Valley, where it appears to be slightly unsettled.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade.....	0	0	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	3	13
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	1	1	11
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	1	9
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada ...	3	2	22
F Parel, Sewri and Sion..... ..	0	0	2
G Mahim and Worli.....	1	1	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	7
Total.....	10	8	77
Total plague deaths to date...	277,435	229,333	
Same date last year	7	8	70

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 609 as against 600 recorded during the previous week. Of the total number 52 died of plague, which showed a decrease of eight over the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 508 which included 54 deaths from plague.

HAVE YOU THESE SYMPTOMS?

DISEASED KIDNEYS CAUSE BACKACHE, URINARY DISORDERS, GRAVEL, DIZZINESS, PUFFY FLESH, NERVOUSNESS, AND IRREGULAR HEART'S ACTION.

KIDNEY DISEASE does not usually come on with a SHARP pain. If it did it would not be so dangerous, because the patient would at once seek treatment and relief.

On the contrary, most often it comes on quietly—may have been working in the system for years before the patient suspected the real cause of his trouble.

There may have been headaches, limb aches, neuralgia, sciatica, rheumatism, a nervous, irritable feeling, or a generally tired feeling, weak heart, dropsy, etc.

He did not know these were symptoms of kidney disease and so he doctored the symptoms, and not the kidneys.

Thus the trouble kept growing worse, until disturbances of the water appeared, or there was gravel, or retention of the urine, or backache—or some such plain sign of kidney trouble that there could be no doubt.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills should be taken at the first sign of anything wrong. There is no other safe way, because kidney diseases are the most dangerous of all diseases, except consumption. Doan's Pills are a great aid and stimulant to the kidneys. They strengthen the kidneys and help them to properly perform that most important of all functions—the filtering of the blood. Help them to flush off, and carry away with the surplus water, all those impurities which the blood gathers up in its circuit of the body. In no other way can you be well.

This medicine has been in use by the Quakers for 72 years, and is to-day made of the same roots and herbs as it was 72 years ago. It cannot be improved by adding to, or taking away a single thing. Its effects are only on the kidneys and bladder—not on the bowels. This is the reason for its great success: it does one thing only, but it does that one thing well.

We will gladly send a free sample box of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills to any reader of this paper. Please address your letter to Foster-McClellan Co., 8, Wells-street, Oxford-street, London, W., England, and say where you saw this offer. All Chemists sell Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

FROM TO-DAY

RUDGE WHITWORTH BICYCLES

WILL BE SOLD AT

Rs. 165

FOR CASH ONLY.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO.,

60, TAMARIND LANE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Nov. 7.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£87 7-8	=	+ 1-8
3 do. Rentes	£98 1-4	=	unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£105 1-4	=	do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 1-1	=	do
SILVER—			
Spot in London	26 3-4	=	do
2 months hence	26 1-2	=	do
Spot in New York	58	=	do
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·12	=	+ 1-2
Berlin	20·35	=	— 1-4
New York Demand	4·86 3-8	=	— 1-8
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	4	per cent =	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3	per cent =	do
6 " " "	3 1-8	per cent =	do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 1-4	per cent =	do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8	per cent =	do
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	2 3-4	per cent =	+ 1-8
7 day market loans	2 3-4	per cent =	+ 1-8

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 14 7-16 C. N. steady

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5 1-2 value

WHEAT—
Club No. 1 32 N.-D., sellers
White Karachi 29 3-4 N.-D. sellers } dull
Red Karachi 29 1-4 N.-D., sellers

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 1-2
Wheat afloat for U. K. 2,700,000

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. **Surats** quiet. Manchester firm. **Total sales** 8,000. **Spot** 5·40 +4. **Egyptian F. G. F. Brown** 8 1-4. **Sold on speculation and for Export** 500. **Imports** 4,000. **Arrivals** closed steady.

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·32	5·33	5·34
+6	+6	+6
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April	April.-May.
5·36	5·37	5·39
+7	+6	+7
May-June.	June-July	July.-Aug.
5·40	5·41	5·41
+7	+7	+8

Receipts at U S Ports	62,000
Do. last year	72 000
Exports to Great Britain	16,000
Do do Continent	21,000

In New York—

Spot	10·25 + 10
Futures, month of December	9·20 + 14
Do. do. March	10·10 + 15

In New Orleans—

Spot	9 3-4
Futures, month of Feb.	9·93 + 11
Do. do, May	10·15 + 10
Tone at close	steady.

New York market closed to-morrow.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 48 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Monday, 7th November, 1904:—

Cotton	4,820 bales.
Wheat	29,814 cwts.
Linseed	4,116 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	2,721 "
Gingellyseed	5,364 "
Poppyseed	286 "
Groundnut	1,700 "
Castorseed	1,179 "
Rice	560 "
Myrabollams	159 "
Cottonseed	3,700 "
Mowrasseed	1,443 "
Gram	3,6 9 "
Joowar	1,292 "
Maize	255 "

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Coin ..... " 3,75,000
Ex s. s. Malta from Freemantle.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—		steady.
Estimated sales	bales	8,000
Imports	do.	31,000
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb
5·34	5·33	5·36
+3		+2
Feb.-Mch.	Mch-Apl.	Apl.-May.
5·38	5·39	5·41
+2	+2	+2
May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
5·42	5·43	5·44
+2	+2	+2

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet.
Surats	quiet.
Good Bhowanigger	—
The Manchester Market has been	firm
2 1-2 per cent Consols	87 7-8
3 per cent Rentes	98 1-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	105 1-4
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 1-4
Bar Silver	26 3-4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

KHOLAPUR.

BIRTH.

BURKE—November 5, at Kholapur, the wife of Lieut R C Burke, Assistant Political Agent, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MUKERJEE—October 30, at 7, Ballygunge Circular Road, Calcutta, the wife of S CMukerjee, I.C.S., of a son.
STEVENSON—November 4, Mrs C. L. Stevenson, of Phulchera Tea Garden, Srimangal, of a daughter.

KEMP'S

"CHIRETTONES."

Tablets made from our well-known "SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE"—These contain the active principle of the Chiretta Plant, extracted by a process discovered by us. It is equally efficacious with Quinine as Tonic and Antiperiodic, promotes appetite, and improves the digestion, obviates flatulency, and diminishes the tendency to acidity. As a general tonic it is not excelled by any remedy. Promptly taken these tablets ward off cold and fever.

Re. 1-0 per bottle of 100.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:

KEMP & CO., LD.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PHARMACISTS,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h 4m. Sun sets, 5h. 24m. High water, 0-1m., 11-38a. Low water, 5-38m., 5-50a.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p. m.

Damoder Lukmidas Mills Company, 13 Esplanade Road, 3 p. m.

Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company, Oriental Buildings, 4-30 p. m.

Bombay Jackal Club, annual meeting, Bombay Gymkhana, 6 p. m.

Dewali Entertainment Raja Daen Dayal and Sons' Studio, 6 to 9 p. m.

DHUNJEEBHOY EDALJEE ALLBLESS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of October was 612; of which there were 86 males 230 females, and 296 children.

FIRES IN SHAIK MEMON STREET.—At about half past 3 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a one-storeyed house, belonging to one Tulsidas Kalidas and situated in Shaik Memon Street, Bhuleshwar. The ground floor of the house was occupied by a Marwari, named Nundlal Pansial, who kept therein a sweetmeat shop. Owing to Dawad holidays, the shop was closed at midnight and the servants employed therein went to sleep on the premises. At the above hour smoke was seen issuing from the rear of the shop and the servants at once rushed out, an alarm was immediately raised. The Bhuleshwar fire brigade station, which is only a few yards off the scene of the fire, was apprised of, and the manual from that station was promptly brought to the spot. The fire in the meantime extended to the roof and the safety of the adjoining buildings was threatened, but the prompt action of the manual brought the fire under in a short time. Engines from Babulla Tank and Fort also arrived, but were not brought into requisition. The damage done is estimated at Rs. 1,000 the cause of the fire is not known.—Another fire broke out in a stable belonging to one Premchund Dharamchund and occupied by Tarachund Moorledhar in the same street, at noon yesterday. A quantity of grass in the stable was set on fire by a somebody having thrown on it a lighted cracker. The blaze was at once put out by the townsmen. The damage was nominal.

HINDU GYMKHANA DEWALI SPORTS.

THE third annual Dewali Sports of the Hindu Gymkhana were held last evening on the Gymkhana ground before a fairly large number of spectators, mostly Hindus. Mrs. A. K. Leslie distributed the prizes to the successful competitors. The following are the details:—

110 YARDS FLAT RACE FOR CHILDREN—V. N. Vijaiker 1, A. G. Wagle 2, J. L. Parulker 3.

HALF-MILE FLAT RACE FOR ADULTS.—P. N. Dandeker 1 and P. G. Wagle 2.

220 YARDS FLAT RACE FOR YOUTHS UNDER 18 YEARS.—K. B. Kamate 1, and M. N. Vijaiker 2.

300 YDS. HURDLE RACE—S. M. Kothare 1, (silver cup); and P. N. Dandeker 2,

110 YARDS, SACK RACE.—S. M. Kothare 1, and N. K. Divekar.

THREE LEGGED RACE.—S. N. Vijaiker and R. M. Vijaiker 1, and A. S. Wagle and D. M. Pai 2.

1-4 MILE OBSTACLE RACE.—K. B. Kamate 1, and P. G. Wagle 2.

110 YARDS EGG AND SPOON RACE.—J. L. Parulker 1, and V. N. Vijaiker 2.

ONE MILE CYCLE RACE.—P. G. Dhargulker 1, and S. A. Shete 2.

TWO MILES CYCLE RACE.—G. D. Golende 1, and H. L. Aspindin 2.

TORTOISE RACE.—J. T. Seth 1, and K. A. Date 2.

THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.—M. D. Pai (280 feet) 1, and G. E. Khote (271 feet) 2.

LILIPUTIAN RACE—K. B. Wagle 1, and K. D. Wagle 2.

THE EIVE MILE MOTOR-CYCLE RACE had to be abandoned owing to the illness of one of the two competitors booked for the event. A servants' chatty race was added to the programme. For the tortoise and sack races special prizes were offered by Mr. Tribhovandas Mangaldas and by the Jolly Club.

On the motion of Mr. Velinker, pleader, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mrs. Leslie for distributing the prizes. Refreshments were provided and a string band was in attendance.

BICYCLE FATALITY.

MR. JUSTICE PHILLIMORE'S DAUGHTER KILLED.

MRS. HILL, the daughter of Mr. Justice Phillimore, met with a fatal accident whilst cycling in the King's-road, Chelsea.

The bicycle collided with an omnibus, and Mrs. Hill was thrown under the vehicle. She sustained terrible injuries, and was removed to St. George's Hospital, but that resulted soon after the accident.

The lady was the wife of Mr. Eustace Gilbert Hills, and resided at 22, Cheyne-gardens, Chelsea.

Mrs. Hills's death occurred under strange circumstances. Thinking there were burglars in the house, she jumped on her bicycle to go for the police. As she turned into Chelsea High-road her bicycle skidded and she was thrown under an omnibus. Death was instantaneous, for the wheels of the omnibus passed over her neck.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

LORD NORTHCOTE AND IMMIGRATION.

The concession recently made by Australia in favour of Indian merchants, students, and tourists is ascribed to the generous influence of Lord Northcote. The "Rast Goftar" says: Lord Northcote, our late Governor, has done a signal service to India. Though he never pretended to be an eminent statesman, he was known to be a conscientious and upright ruler, and above all a perfect English gentlemen. Some of our radical reformers thought that, as he had not come up to their own standard of efficiency, and was not able to act in accordance with their wishes, he should be sent away from India without any acknowledgment of his services and without any memorial being raised to mark his gubernatorial career, which though it was not of a very brilliant character, was quite on a par with that of most of his predecessors. When Lord Northcote left us to join the Australian Commonwealth, there was a strong feeling in that country against the immigration of Indians against whom all sorts of restrictions had been placed. Lord Northcote has not been long in his office as Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia before he is able not only to soften, but also in certain cases to remove some of the most stringent restrictions against the Indians, who will now be permitted to enjoy certain rights and privileges which had been denied to them in the past. The Commonwealth of Australia was as much against the immigration of coloured men into its dominions, as South Africa has been, and there is no ghost required to tell us that the important concessions made by the former in the case of the Indians, have been the result of the good offices and persuasion and influence of the new Governor-General, who has the interest of the Indians at heart.

PARSEES AND PROSELYTISM.

Referring to the counter memorial to be forwarded to the trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Funds the "Indian Spectator" discourses: The influentially signed protest against the heads of the Parsi cummunity taking any further action for the prevention of proselytism was just what might have been expected in the twentieth century. The preservation of socia exclusiveness or "purity" by organised infliction of penalties is an antiquated idea, out of harmony with the individualism of our day. Individuals are at liberty to eschew social relations with persons of alien or mixed blood. Where individuals overcome the prejudice, the irreconcileables ought not to have collective authority to coerce them into their own ways of thinking where no question of injury to society or of morality, according to the prevailing notions of right and wrong, is involved. Mixed marriages never will be popular, and they do not call for "a remedy worse than the disease." In an educated community, not driven to objectionable alliances by paucity of women and such other causes which sometimes operated in former times, the chances such marriages doing any harm to society are very small. It is conceivable that in individual instances they may even do good. Anyhow the judgment of individuals may be too trusted to do that which in the long run will be really beneficial to the community.

THE NEW MAHOMEDAN POLITICAL ASSOCIATION.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" thinks that the new Mahomedan political association bodes good to nobody; and remarks: From further information which has been brought to our notice, it seems that the new Mahomedan Political Association, so called, which was brought into existence the other day at Ahmedabad, has a curious history by it. Its origin appears to be the disappointment of the two promoters of it. They tried their best a couple of years since to get up such an organisation in Northern India and miserably failed, the strong sense of the community in that part of the country having resolutely declined to assist them in their hollow proposal. The twin brothers who tried to enlist the sympathy of their co-religionists were placed on the horns of a dilemma. Either the Mahomedans wished to hold themselves aloof from politics or to take part in them. If the former, there was no "raison detre" in their proposal to start a political Society. If the latter there was not a better body than the existing Congress, which, irrespective of race or creed, was doing its level best to promote the interests of all the Indian communities. Bitterly disappointed in their hopes, these wandering troubadors returned to the Presidency most disconsolate. None would care to hear their tinpot political minstrelsey. In their bitterness they could not think of realising their plan and giving full swing to their personal conceit and ambition. At last the Conference at Ahmedabad gave the opportunity to put it into execution; What they had not the moral courage and manliness to do in the open, they managed to do in a hole and corner. A correspondent writing over the signature of "K" in the columns of the "Bomay Gazette" of Monday last gives an accurate description of the affair. Evidently, he is one who is behind the scenes and knows what he is writing. He emphasises our point. we may, therefore, take it for granted that the organisation will soon dig its own grave. The whole thing reminds us of the classic fable of the frog who collapsed in his arrogant endeavour to distend to the size of the bull;

The "Gujerati" observes: Apart from the ridiculous character of the reasons stated by Mr. Nasrullakhan and two other Mahomedan gentlemen in favour of starting a new political organization for the Mahomedan community and of its keeping aloof from the Congress movement, it must be noted that the meeting at which the Presidency Mahomedan National Indian Association was founded was of an informal character. It was in no sense a meeting of representative Mahomedans from the Presidency. There was no intimation to the Mahomedan community of Western India that any such step or resolution was going to be adopted. What Mr. Nasrullakhan and some of his friends did was to meet informally after the dissolution of the Educational Conference and pass a resolution in favour of establishing an Association with Nawabzada Nasrullakhan as President.

THE PRESS AND THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT.

With regard to the press room which it is proposed to open at the head quarters of the supreme Government, the "Praja Bandhu" remarks: With pleasure we note that the Government of India have decided to give greater facilities to the newspaper Press of this country than they have at present by the establishment of a Press Room at the head-quarters of the Supreme Governments where all information or correspondence relating to questions that are under consideration, and which can be made public without prejudice to the interests of the State, will be available to the accredited representatives of the newspapers. This is no doubt a marked change for the better in the existing arrangement which only provides for the supply of official documents of special importance to the Press. We feel sure that this concession will duly appreciated by the Indian Press as a whole. It will also afford food to the Press for healthy and useful criticism and keep the general public correctly informed about the views of the Government in all important matters. On the whole the concession is quite welcome, and although an experimental measure for the present we hope it will be a permanent feature of the administration in course of time.

The "Indian Spectator" observes: If the Government of India's new scheme for affording to the press greater facilities for obtaining authentic information regarding matters of public interest had been published before amendment of the Official Secrets Act, there would very likely have been less opposition to that measure. It must be gratefully acknowledged that press communiques have recently been issued with commendable frequency, and the Bombay Government has certainly not lagged behind others in this respect. The new experiment is to be given a trial for two years: we do not see why such experiment should not succeed. Its success depends upon the kind of information supplied, on the one hand and on the enterprise of the press, on the other. One feature of Native Indian journalism which has struck Mr. Arthur Sawtell is its alleged minimum of information and maximum of opinion. We are not sure if some of the English papers are not open to a similar charge when they deal with matters Indian. Recrimination, however, does not cure a defect. In so far as Government can help the press to modify the ratio of information to opinion, it will have discharged its duty in a very generous spirit by the experiment.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" thinks it is an empty bait touching official publicity. Our contemporary adds: We are utterly sceptic as to the value of the new form of assistance which the reactionary Government of India—the author of the odious Official Secrets' Act—affects to offer to the Press in its latest communique. Greater publicity and more abundant and accurate information are to be supplied. At the seat of Government every facility will be offered to the representatives of the Press to acquaint themselves with what Government may do or intend to do. The Editors' room will be furnished with a library of official literature for purposes of reference so that the illinformed may accurately instruct themselves. Now in the first place it may be observed that this is no new measure. Years ago the good Lord Ripon strove his level best to formulate a scheme identical in its general object, namely of affording full and frank publicity to official acts. While he was at the helm of affairs there was a fair attempt at carrying out so excellent a measure. But no sooner had he left these shores than the permanent bureaucracy at the seat of Government immediately slided back into its old secretive groove Things have gone from bad to worse since those day aye, so much so that all official information in advance of publication is allowed to be filtered through a few favoured organs specially patronised or subsidised for the purpose. And in no Viceroyalty has the art of nobbling a particular section of the Press, Anglo-Indian and Vernacular, been carried to greater perfection than during the administration of Lord Curzon.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE tug Sprite, Captain J D Glover, arrived on Monday from London.

THE steamer Albion, 649 tons, Captain A Ralston, sailed yesterday for Bangkok &c, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Shahncor, 2198 tons, Captain J E Davidson will sail to-day for Jeddah, with 1045 pilgrims, as passengers and a general cargo.

THE City Line steamer City of Bombay 2940 tons Captain F Snow sailed yesterday for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Vita 571 tons Captain Donald sailed yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar Coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Ckara, 3439 tons, Captain H G Tenwick, which arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta brought a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Madura, 1573 tons, Captain H M Cuthbush, arrived in harbour on Monday from Karachi with a general cargo, 2 cabin and 12 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nuddea, 1944 tons, Captain Chas Scott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar 23rd via coast ports and Marmugoa, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr A M Jewanjee, Mr D E Herne, Mr Karekar, Mr C Burjorjee, Mr J P Dewan, and 152 deck.

MAN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Lapwing			Royal Navy
R I M S Comet	Comdr	Stocken	R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence	Comdr	Howard	R I Marine
Torpedo Boat Baluchi			
Do Karen			
Do Pathan			

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—NOV. 8.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Sicilia		Weston			Transport
India	2391	Forbes			M M & Co
Hycula	1095	Pierson			M M & Co
Baron Balfour	25-2				W & A Graham & Co
Bengal	2722	Phillips	China	16-11	A I S N Co
Kerbella	1468	Grand			M M & Co
Bancoora	2198	Abbott			M M & Co
Kola	498	McDiarmed			M M & Co
Bhundara	2415	Swanson			M M & Co
Dumra	762	Williams			M M & Co
R I MS Elphinstone		Comdr	Hudlestone		R I M
H M S Porpoise		Comdr	Botham		Royal Navy
I G T S Patrick		Stewart	Comdr	Tindall	I G T Steamer
Okara	3439	Fenwick			M M & Co
Nuddea	1944	Scott			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A	City of Bombay	2941	Scow	Karachi	9-11 K N & Co
B	Clan Sinclair	1872	R C Fergus	Hull	12-11

"LALIMLI"

REVISED PROVERBS.

No. 2. WARM FEATHERS MAKE WARM BIRDS.

Did it ever occur to you that while you were deploring the fact that you were feeling uncomfortable and probably irritable at times, we were making PURE WOOL MATERIALS?

Do you know that Wool is a covering which nature herself has provided, and which cannot be surpassed for the purpose of keeping the body in a perfect state?

It is so, however, and you will find on trial that there is nothing made to equal it.

We speak from experience.

Study your health and wear wool.

SAMPLES and PRICES will be gladly sent Post Free on application to

THE CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LTD.,

CAWNPORE.

Accidents and Disease

INCLUDING

ENTERIC FEVER

INSURED AGAINST BY

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY,

One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.

INDIAN AGENTS

MESSRS. KING KING & CO.,

BOMBAY

PROVISION MANUFACTURERS TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

JOHN MOIR & SON, LD.,

LONDON.

LARGE STOCKS FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

WHOLESALE QUOTATIONS ON APPLICATION.

MOIR'S Army and Navy Rations,

MOIR'S Patent Table Jelly Powders.

MOIR'S The Seville Orange Marmalade.

MOIR'S Pure Jams and Jellies.

MOIR'S Pure Pickles, in Brown Malt Vinegar.

MOIR'S Fresh Herrings, Kippered Herrings, and Herrings in Tomato Sauce, &c.

MOIR'S Mayfair Specialities, Camp Pies, Smoked Sausages, &c.

All Correspondence and Orders should be addressed to JOHN MOIR & SON'S SOLE REPRESENTATIVES IN INDIA.

SAMUEL FITZE & CO., LD.,

CALCUTTA: 4 Bankshall Street.

BOMBAY: Apollo Street.

KARACHI: Dunolly Road.

FOR OUR SEASON'S NOVELTIES

Please turn to our Advertisement on last page for particulars.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.

SEYMOUR DOVE & CO.

SECOND HAND PIANOS

TO BE HAD CHEAP.

	Rs.
1 UPRIGHT IRON FRAMED COTTAGE	275
2 BLUTHNER UPRIGHT GRAND (Nearly new)	650
3 SCHIEDMAYER UPRIGHT GRAND (Nearly new)	550
4 BOUDOIR UPRIGHT GRAND (Nearly new)	450
5 GRAND SQUARE by	350
6 BRINSMEAD GRAND, Walnut Case	500
7 BRINSMEAD GRAND, EbonizedCase, patent tuning system, splendid order	850

PIANOS TUNED AND REPAIRED.

SEYMOUR DOVE & CO.,

OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

HAVE YOU TRIED SPENCER'S "CATAMARAN" CIGAR?

IF NOT

You have something more to enjoy in smoking one of the

MOST FRAGRANT,

FREE DRAWING

AND

SATISFYING

CIGARS you have ever known.

NO. 1.

Boxes of 50, Rs. 2-0 per box.

SPENCER & CO., LD.,

CHURCH GATE STREET,

BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & CO.,

FORT,

BOMBAY.

PHONO RECORDS.

NEW STOCK JUST IN.

DISC RECORDS.

NEW SELECTION EVERY MAIL.

MANDOLINES.

FINEST SELECTION IN INDIA.

GUITARS.

GUARANTEED SPANISH MAKE.

VIOLINS.

MODELS OF THE FAMOUS MASTERS.

FORT, BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & CO.

RECEIVED ONLY LAST WEEK

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF

English-made Woollen and Linen

HORSE CLOTHINGS,

Complete with Cap and Strap, to be sold away at Manufactrers' Prices.

Apply to

GOVINDJI MADHOWJI & Co.,

67, Meadow Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

AGENTS AT POONA;—

FRENCHMAN & Co.,

Civil Lines, POONA.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST.

By Appointment to

H. E. LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.,

VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

HEAD OFFICES:—

67 and 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.

OFFICES IN THE EAST.

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS and RANGOON.

Sole Vendors in India and Burmah of

SIR HOWARD GRUBB'S RENOWNED ASTRONOMICAL INSTRUMENTS and FITTINGS.

Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 9, 1904.

"ACTUAL INDIA."

"ACTUAL India, an outline for the general reader" is the title of a new handbook which Mr. Elliot Stock has just published. The author is Mr. Arthur Sawtell, who for some time was on the literary staff of our Lahore contemporary. He tells us the book was written to meet a widely recognised demand for a popular handbook on Indian Affairs, that is at once brief, informing and interesting. Books on India, from various standpoints, he is aware, abound, but he finds there are few dealing principally with the actual problems and projects of British administration in India to-day, These, moreover, he continues, are written for the student rather than the general reader. The latter requires a book of slighter texture and lower price. He might have added "and less rigid adherence to facts and figures," but probably his modesty forbade him. However, he has endeavoured to supply such a volume as he believes the general reader demands, and he claims for it the valuable feature of being up-to-date. The figures, he gives, are the most recent available and the information given is based on the latest official pronouncements and administrative acts. That is of course, the latest available at the time his MS. went to the press. The author, as an Anglo-Indian journalist, has been at close quarters with Indian affairs "during a most interesting and pregnant period in the recent history of our great dependency." And while writing frankly from the standpoint of an admirer of British rule in India, he has "exercised considerable freedom" in the expression of opinion. In the final chapter the author suggests views as to the "character in India of the practical relations between the rulers and the ruled." His conclusions have been formed after five years' intimate observation.

Five long weary years of observation! When a man comes to this country he wants to sit down and write a book on it right there. After he has been out a year, he thinks he had better not, and when at the end of a long service he is retiring on pension, he ruminates over the country and the people and discovers that he knows nothing of either of them and is only just beginning to feel his feet. In five years it is possible to serve an apprenticeship, but the journeyman of a day is not the man to impart instruction, except to a first year's apprentice. "Actual India" writes Mr. Sawtell. But India cannot be studied very deeply at Lahore. Some of its best people may—but they are only a small portion—and the Punjab is not the locality in which to study the administration of India. However, the chief merit of the work as Mr. Sawtell owns, in all humility, is that it contains in a succinct form a quantity of information about India which the reader cannot obtain for himself, without consulting a great variety of larger productions, including many official publications, That is true, and Mr. Sawtell is to be congratulated upon his readable compilation. There was no necessity to go beyond this, but the temptation to make an excursion beyond the sphere of strict actuality was great, and Mr. Sawtell succumbed. It would have been a crime to deny India the results of his intimate observation extending over so lengthy a period. We can imagine people at Home doubted the possibility of an Englishman surviving such an endless term of exile.

Mr. Sawtell's views on British influence in India are not strikingly original, though they are fairly sound. He recognises that the moral and intellectual changes, of which we hear so much at given intervals, affect such a very small class—and even in their case the change is so obviously superficial—that they are but ripples upon the vast ocean of Asiatic conservatism. We are less convinced now than formerly of the inherent excellence of representative institutions and all that they denote. "The idols having been broken in the innermost chambers of the temple, the poor replicas of them that have been set up in the outer courts excite nothing but pity and contempt. The present generation has lost its faith in those institutions which were the glory of an early age; and it is no longer believed that they will provide India with a short cut to salvation. From that the step is easy to the conclusion that British rule is only a transient phase, that the soul of the people remains aloof behind an impenetrable purda." That is well put, but the "transient phase, etc." had better been deleted. The sentence seems to have strayed in from some other part of the book, and disfigures the picture. Mr. Sawtell has a just appreciation of the state of feeling between the rulers and ruled. He does not believe the native loves us, but he is equally sure that he does not hate us, and he thinks that, if our rule lasts long enough, the native will learn to appreciate its compensating characteristics of impartiality and efficiency. A small part of the Indian people, he concludes, is consciously feeling the influence of the West, a very much larger part is unconsciously affected by it. How much further and deeper the impulse will go, he does not profess to be able to foretell. Had he remained in this country, he would have gained no greater prescience, and he is quite justified in assuming that it is not destined to lose itself like a desert river in the sands.

FOOTBALL DEVELOPMENTS.

THE English football season is not yet far advanced, but it has already provided a considerable sensation for the crowds who follow the fortunes of the professional exponents of the Association game. The spectacular attraction of football and more especially of "Soccer" is one of the most remarkable features of British life to-day. The growth of the football "gate" to its present dimensions is a matter of the last twenty years, and it has been associated with the rise of professionalism, first unacknowledged, and then openly recognised. The more prominent Association Clubs are now Limited Companies retaining the services of players at high salaries and competing with each other not only on the football field but for the employment of individuals. There are rules which are supposed to guide the Clubs in engaging and transferring men, but the Limited Liability Companies find ways of evading them. Irregularites of this nature have recently brought upon three Northern Clubs punishment from the Football Association so severe that something like a crisis was threatened in the football world. The first inclination to rebel seems, however, to have passed, but the incident is not unlikely to have an effect upon the future development of "Soccer." The changes that have already taken place could scarcely have been foreseen by the most enthusiastic follower of the game twenty years ago. In one respect, however, the present tendency seems to be a development of that which was visible in the eighties. Before professionalism was legalised by the Association in 1885, there was a serious threat of secession by the Clubs which favoured professionalism. Some years later, the Rugby Union had to face a similar crisis, but unlike the Association, the Union stood out against their game being made a business, and the Northern Union sprang into being. The professional Rugby clubs are, however, now in their decline. The chief result of the acceptance of professionalism by the Association was the creation of the League system, and that in its turn has again given rise to a tendency towards division. The League would have come as an organisation of professional clubs, had the present ruling authority of "Soccer" refused to legalise the payment of players. The Association now governs the League, but the clubs are restive under the arbitrary rules regarding the remuneration and registration of players, and the heavy penalties imposed upon Manchester City, Sunderland, and Glossop may increase the tendency towards the separation of professional and amateur footballers. The League may establish an independent organisation with the inevitable result that, as in athletics, amateur and professional would cease to be associated. Sport, as such, would not suffer, but on the contrary there can be little doubt that amateur football would receive a considerable impetus,

AGRICULTURE IN BURMA.

THE Burma Land Records Administration Report for the year ending June 30, 1904, a copy of which has just reached us, points to a very successful year's work which, taking into account the difficulties under which the operations of the department are carried on in the Province, reflects the highest credit on the Director, Mr. J. Mackenna and his assistants. Demarcation work was continued in the Pakakku district, and an area of 931 square miles completed at a cost of Rs. 4,097. Work was confined to the Seikpyu and Pank townships, the former of which is now finished and the latter still in hand. Turning to revision survey according to the settlement programme, the Daunbyu and Yandoon townships of the Ma-ubin district are to be re-settled in 1904-05. Considerable areas within this tract were found to require re-survey, owing to numerous changes in field boundaries since the original survey and to large extensions of cultivation. Steps were accordingly taken to organise a special party for the work so that correct printed maps may be forthcoming for the revision settlement. The area traversed, including subtraverses, consisted of 13 square miles, while a large number of theodolite stations were newly laid and missing ones replaced. The total area under supplementary survey was 41,919 square miles, with a total assessment of Rs. 22,203,617. The increase in the former over last year was 4,285 square miles, and in the latter close upon 18 lakhs. Turning to agriculture, an interesting feature in the report is the experiments that were carried out with foreign tobacco. A supply of 40 lbs. of Havana and 30 lbs of Virginia tobacco seed was procured from America and sent to 24 districts for experimental cultivation. In 13 districts the experiments were complete failures owing to heavy rains or destruction by insects, while partial success is reported from Prome, Tavoy, Thayetmyo, Bhamo, Myitkyina and Kyankse. The out-turns were generally heavy varying from 120 to 400 lbs. per acre, and the prices realised averaged from Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 per 100 viss and were considerably better than what was obtainable for the country variety. The Havana in particular is much esteemed by the people and preferred to the local variety, and Ma-ubin has become an important centre for its cultivation. There is a large export of the leaf, while very little Indian tobacco is now imported into the place. Seeds obtained from previous experiments are extensively utilised by cultivators and the industry at the centre named may be said to be flourishing. Locally rolled cigars from the Havana leaf find ready sale in and out of the district, and the export trade is steadily increasing. It has been suggested hereafter to offer money prizes for the best grown and cured tobacco of the imported varieties in the Ma-ubin district.

A NEW MOTOR-CAR.

Motorists in England are just now learning of the achievements of the three-cylinder engine which were put upon the market by Messrs. Panhard and Levassor nearly two years ago, With the reports come an announcement that the Mercedes people are engaged in the production of a 12 h.p. three-cylinder car. Just now we are told it is the Cannsadt firm that sets the fashion to the world, so what the French house has in part failed to do may be effected by their German competitors. In a late issue the "Autocar" sums up the case for the three-cylinder engine. It points out that believers in the triple cylinder hold that it is far and away better than four cylinders. Opinions differ very widely, but the "Autocar" says the balance of truth lies between the two. Taking all things into consideration, particularly the impact of the explosions behind the pistons, a four-cylinder engine, it believes, can be balanced to better effect than a three, but the latter will certainly give better results than an engine with but two cylinders. Nevertheless the "Autocar" holds that pending the advent of the explosion turbine engine, those who demand the acme of smooth running will plump for four cylinders or more.

THE Yacht Club dinner to the Officers of the French squadron has been postponed to Saturday evening.

THE plot of the famous "Caravonica" cotton in the Colombo School Gardens is doing excellently, says the "Ceylon Observer." The trees, only some four months from seed, are 15 feet in height, and are just in bud for the first crop of blossom. The crop of cotton is looked forward to with considerable interest, as this is the first cotton of the variety grown in Ceylon. Mr. Drieberg, the Superintendent, has several sample pods of "Caravonica" cotton, and the size of these is astonishing. Each pod contains five segments of cotton, each separate segment being considerably larger than the pod of the Pernambuco cotton. The cotton is of a very fair silky texture, and of good staple, though not quite so long as the Sea Island variety. A peculiarity is that the seeds are loose throughout the cotton, and not all in a group, as is general.

THE Amalgamated Society of American Chauffeurs has decided that the owners of motor-cars must discard them every year, buy new ones, and give the old ones to the chauffeurs. The owners are protesting, but the chauffeurs have a great deal of political power and threaten to enlist the labour vote in favour of restricting the speed-limit to two miles an hour if the proposition as to old cars is not agreed to. Meanwhile, motorists in America are pelted and harassed by the ignorant populace, goaded on not by any reason but out of jealousy because they can't afford motor-cars themselves.

THE Rhodes scholars have now entered upon their residence in Oxford, distributed among the Colleges, but all under the immediate care of Mr. Wylie, of Brasenose, who was once tutor to Lord Rosebery's sons. All the clever young men of our Colonies, however, have not applied for these scholarships, for an Oxford Professor who lately visited Rhodesia met there the mother of a Gracchus, who declined to allow her erudite son to enter Oxford, fearing lest that venerable "alma mater" should have a corrupting influence. Her son, she said, would complete his studies instead at Johannesburg!

THE Natural History Museum, South Kensington, has just received a fine example of the Giant Australian Crab, "Pseudocarcinus gigas". Though caught off Hobart, Tasmania, it has arrived in splendid condition, having been packed in ice, and handled with great care. This crab represents one of the largest living crustacea, and is said to attain a width of two feet across the shell, and a weight of 30lb. Little is known about its habits, but from the huge size of the left pair of nippers, which are as long as a man's arm, it would be capable of inflicting terrible punishment upon any creature of the deep which had the temerity to attack it.

THE lumbering slow moving horsed omnibus is at last doomed. From every point of view all will be glad when the neat, fast and silent motor omnibus takes its proper place in the London streets. The noise, vibration and rattle of an ordinary omnibus are too detrimental to twentieth century nerves, and the relief of riding in a vehicle shod with rubber tyres is indescribably great. The omnibus takes up an unfair proportion of the road, as the driver so manœuvres as to make it impossible for a rival omnibus to pass him. With the advent of the motor omnibus one of the greatest nuisances of the London streets—the horsed omnibus—will gradually disappear.

A CHARGE of fraud of an extraordinary kind was tried at the Bristol Police-court. Recently Bristol University College received anonymously a Bank of England note for £1,000, and the gift was publicly acknowledged. Soon after the college treasurer received a letter signed William Peploe Hartford, and dated from 10, Featherstone-buildings, Holborn, stating that by an unaccountable error he had forwarded to the college £1,000 he intended to have paid into his bank and paid into his bank the £100 he contemplated giving to the institute. He therefore asked for return of the balance The result of inquiries was that he was charged with attempting to obtain £900 by false pretences.

DR. BALFOUR, of the Gordon College at Khartoum, seems to have succeeded in clearing that locality of the mosquito pest. It has been established that the mosquito at Khartoum is malaria bearing, and is, indeed, held to be the cause of all the malaria of the country. Dr. Balfour has attacked it in the breading-places. In Khartoum there are 700 wells, and most of them are the haunt of mosquito broods. They have been treated with crude petroleum, which affects their public utility only for two or three days, but keeps them clear of mosquitoes for a month. In order that there may be no importation from the plague-spots farther south, steamers are stopped a mile and a half from Khartoum and thoroughly disinfected.

THE American papers are noted for their originality, to say nothing of their "personal pars." Of the former, the following is an amusing specimen. The Atlanta (Georgia) "Journal" writes:—"A new game has just been invented in North Georgia. It takes a young man, a girl, and an apple. The young man tosses the apple in the air. If it comes down he kisses the girl. If it stays up, he doesn't. After the apple wears out new apples may be substituted. There is no time limit to the game." The Rockville (Indiana) "Clipper," indulges in the following "personal par":—"We used to see Charlie Cannon go east through here on Sundays headed for the school-marm's, but we saw her flirting with the late returned Jesse Collins, the 4th. We think may be she has quit Charlie." We guess so!

THE Japanese prisoners at Moscow are indignant against one of their number, whose misconduct has caused their banishment from that gay city to uninteresting Provincial towns. This black sheep, one of the heroes of the battling up affairs at Port Arthur, made love to the daughter of a shop-keeper. One day, when the maiden visited the quarters of the fascinating Jap, she found perched on his knee another Russian girl, while a third was piously darning his stockings. Without the least confusion the would-be husband of three welcomed the girl and made a pretty speech, announcing that she would complete the bevy of graces who solaced his captivity. The girl ran home and the result of the outcry against "Asiatic polygamists" led to all the Japanese prisoners being banished to towns where the Russian maidens are less amative and more conscious of the "yellow peril."

THE purchase of the Swiss railways by the Central Government has not been attended with the measure of success attained in other Continental countries. The deficit on their working for 1903 was 84,000fr.; for 1904 it is 1,200,000fr.; for 1905 it is expected to be more than two millions, and in 1906 the wages of the employees are to undergo their customary triennial increase. It is hardly wonderful that, with the close of the tourist season, the fast through trains should be taken off, quite regardless, as indignant Anglo-American travellers are complaining, of the great development of winter tourist traffic. The purchase was strongly opposed by M. Numa Droz and other good authorities, but the electorate thought that all their grievances against the companies would cease with State purchase. As things are, the rates are lower, but the management, especially the office work, is more costly, and the service does not seem to be much better.

NOTES FROM DRESDEN-CHINA.

FOG IN MANY THINGS.

[BY PRIGMUS.]

LONDON, OCT. 21.

"PRIGMUS," exclaimed the King on Wednesday morning, throwing aside his newspaper, 'Prigmus,' I wish you would go down to Walmer and see whether there is any truth in the statements made by this rag."

"Sire," I replied—the King likes even his familiars to remember he is the King—"Sire," (The paper he had in his hand was not the "Times," which essays to govern the British Empire, nor that which rules India. Neither was it of a ruddy hue). "Sire," I repeated, "I went down to Clacton the other day to please Connaught. I never heard of any one going to Dover except on the way to Paris, and really you know, Sire, there are limits to the claims of friendship; besides Curzon——"

"Well," exclaimed his Majesty, as I thought, somewhat impatiently.

"Well, nothing; but I'm not quite sure, you know, if Curzon would be very well pleased to see me. You see, last week, to demonstrate that I had sources of information not open to the "hoi polloi" of correspondents, I added a new chapter to the "Secret Cabinet of History," giving facts which some squeamish persons think ought not to have escaped beyond the walls of Walmer Castle, but of course secrecy and delicacy in these matters are an exploded idea. The King did not look appreciative, or I thought not. So I finished my devilled kidney, in silence.

Not a word escaped his Majesty. I thought I had better lead him back to the point.

"But, what has Curzon being doing now?" I enquired, thinking he might have kicked some exalted personage's dog off the castle lawn.

"Well, I don't know that he has been exactly doing anything, but according to this paper, he wants to-er-in point of fact, 'chuck his billet.' The Native chiefs would be awfully disappointed if he did, for I don't suppose any other fellow would care for the trouble of getting up a birthday darbar. It says Milner wants to chuck too, and that he wants to go to India. O'course, as George says, in this Naval slang, if they'd swop numbers it might not matter; but I don't believe Curzon would care two straws for South Africa, and, by my halidome, I can't fancy he would appreciate the combined thrones of Steyn and Kruger. They are not roomy enough. Africa would be a very tame thing from a spectacular point of view, after India, and Milner! I think Milner would want to reform everything from the constitution of the Legislative Councils to the native system of manufacturing sweetmeats, if he went there. I should be so pleased if you'd just go along like a dear fellow, and see if you can get to the bottom of the affair."

Still I hesitated. If a pair of Colonial Governors wish to swop billets, let them swop! I don't see that it matters a brass farthing. Besides, really they were guilty of a very grave oversight—to put it mildly—in omitting to let me know their ideas beforehand. Had they taken this little precaution, and shown me the respect to which I am entitled, I might have felt disposed to settle things for them.

"George," cried the King "Aye, aye, sir," came the reply in a bluff voice like that of a British blue-jacket, and in two minutes, in came our sailor-prince.

"Mornin' father," said the Prince who is nothing if not filial. "Ullos, Prigmus, how now, my hearty?"

Before I had time to reply, his Majesty,—who had just finished breakfast and was drinking a cup of coffee, made in a new method I had recommended to him—cried out, "I say George, just get out the new mo-mo and take Prig here to Victoria. I want him to go down to Walmer, and he jibs; just carry him off by main force."

'Aye, aye, sir," was the cheery response. I thought it impolite to offer any further resistance. Besides I like Wales rather. So jumping into a smart Panhard, a size larger than that in which the poor Duke had his mishap the other day, off we went, very nearly canoning against Mr. Balfour and Lord Rosebery as we turned the corner into the Mall. "Look out, Balfour," cried the Prince, "or the dissolution will come before the Spring." Although I disapprove of puns I confess I had a hard task not to laugh at his Royal Highness's quip. An officious policeman took our number as we went by.

At Victoria were Lord Lolliboy and the Marquis of Landoff on their way to India for a cold weather shoot. The Duke of Dibblesdale was running down to see them off. I had not seen Dibblesdale since he was my fag at Eton. He has been abroad so long that he is scarcely in the swim now, poor fellow, so he was more than pleased that I should notice him. They were going by the ordinary mail—so plebeian have some of our nobility become of late. I remonstrated with them and offered them a seat in my special. Not having booked they gladly accepted my offer and I enlightened them with a few of my ideas on the tendency of the age and the views of the Kaiser on Pinero's latest play. Strangely enough in the last letter I had from the King of the Belgians he asked my views on the prospects of war with Bessingaria. He wanted to know if I thought Stead would care to act as arbitrator between Alaska and Tripoli in their frontier dispute. I never met Stead, so I recommended Lord Anglesea. Buckle I know and Glenesk (Borthwick) I know, and, of course, yourself, but Stead—who is Stead? I have not the least idea unless he is the old gentleman who has just been to a theatre for the first time, and now seeks to pose known as a dramatic critic. Is that Stead?

The day before yesterday, I went down to Woolwich to see the King as Colonel-in-chief inspect the Gunners. I suppose it was a grand spectacle from a Gunners' point of view. But as for myself I can see nothing attractive in anything but the brigade of Guards. When one has served in the Blues, one cannot discern the difference between artillery and a procession of brewers' drays. They make such a horrid noise too whether in peace or in war and I prefer to dwell on the personal aspect of the show—and at a distance. First of all I may say I wore my uniform of an admiral of the Swiss Navy and cut a pretty figure. The King—it is no courtier's figure of speech—looked exceptionally well (in health) I cannot say that his uniform struck me much and I could not forbear remarking to the Crown Prince of Dondorfonk that when the Duke of Cambridge bequeathed a suit of "regimentals" to his Majesty, he might have seen that it was a bran new suit and have paid for it being taken in in places. Before the parade, the officers commanding brigades came round that I might inspect their decorations. Every man of them had a Victoria Cross and a C. B. Some of them wanted refurbishing. But that is a detail. Among those who went with me on Wednesday, were Arnold-Forster (must put him first for the nonce, being Secretary of State for War), Lord Donoughmore, Roberts, Wolseley, my old friend Lane, Haines, Wood, White, Schleswig-Holstein, Buller, the Duke of Cumberland, Low, Lord Seymour, Methuen, Lyttelton and Blood, while in the crowd I saw French, Gerard, Warren, Grenfell, Owen, Nicolson, Butler, Gore and a host of the smaller fry of major-generals whom I could scarcely be expected to recognise. One of them, by the way proposed the King's health—Leach was the man's name. Leach is not a nice name. Really I ought to have done the thing, but I did not stand in Leach's way. But who is he? His people are soldiers and lawyers of sorts and one of the youngsters is mentioned in the Badminton volume on leap frog.; but you won't find the name once in the Peerage.

One more sentence, or two, before putting down my pen. To my eternal shame be it spoken, I went to Blackpool this week. The motors tempted me. But Blackpool! Clacton is a comparative paradise and Dover bearable. The place is full of Lancashire people. I could only with difficulty understand them. By way of protest I omitted to pay the hotel bill, as I did at Paris, for, of course, I shall never go back to Blackpool.

My yachting friends, who include all the pick of Squadron wish me to send my Florizel to bring back the America Cup. They do not know Lipton and prefer to send one of themselves. I may do it. These designing fellows will work for me, if not for Lipton.

PRIGMUS.

THE DEAR SQUADRON.

TSAR'S FOND GOOD-BYE.

FIGHTING ON THE SHAHO.

ARMIES STRENGTHENING POSITIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The Tsar telegraphed to Admiral Rozhdestvensky before he sailed: "My heart is with you and your dear squadron. The eyes of Russia are upon you."

General Sakharoff reports slight engagements at Shaho on Friday and Saturday.

Reuter wires from Mukden that the armies are extending east and west, and in some places are within a stone's throw of each other. They are still strengthening their positions.

The Russians are confident of their ability to hold their ground and are constructing huts for winter quarters.

The Russian volunteer steamer Voronezh passed the Bosphorus to-day with coal and stores.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

A telegram from Washington states that it is settled that Admiral Dewey will be offered the post of United States representative on the Inquiry Commission as soon as the official invitation to appoint the member is received.

Admiral Fournier will probably represent France.

A Russian Ukase has been issued calling out all Reserve officers and surgeons in nine of the most important military districts, including St. Petersburg, Moscow and Odessa.

Three other Russian volunteer ships are following the Voronezh.

LATER.

In view of the passage of a portion of the Baltic fleet through the Suez Canal elaborate precautions are being taken and guards are posted along the banks of the Canal.

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

Speech By Mr. Lyttleton.

THE TSAR'S PROMISES.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Mr. Lyttleton, speaking at Leamington, said people would do well not to make up their minds regarding the Convention till they saw the final text. Government, he said, had maintained their original demands and had the express word of the Tzar that adequate punishment would be dealt out to any one found to blame, and there was excellent hope that the demands made would almost immediately be fulfilled.

THE RECHITELNI AT SHANGHAI.

Escape of the Commander.

The Commander of the Rechitelni at Shanghai has escaped to Woosung and is believed to have embarked in a German mail steamer for Europe,

RUSSIAN OFFICERS MURDERED.

Fate of a Mongolian Expedition.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Colonel Bogdanoff and three companions, who were sent by Admiral Alexeieff into Mongolia, ostensibly for exploration, have been found murdered.

THE ITALIAN ELECTIONS.

Ministerial Victory.

Definite returns confirm the victory of the Italian Government over the Extremists who have lost already twenty seats. The Cabinet has a large majority, not counting Conservative Ministerialists.

Nearly all the large towns have joined Milan and Genoa in defeating Extremists.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Bishop Perowne.

[The Rt. Rev. John James Stewart Perowne, D.D., was born at Bardwan in Bengal on the 13th March 1823, the son of the Rev. J. Perowne, Missionary of the C. M. S. He was educated at Norwich Grammar School; Corpus Christi Coll. Camb. (M. A.). Bell's Univ. Scholar, 1842; members' prize Latin essay, 1844, 1846, 1847; Tyrwhitt's Hebrew Scholar and M.A., 1848. He became assistant master Cheam School, 1845; D. D. 1847; priest 1848; curate at Tunsted, 1847; assistant master King Edward's School, Birmingham, 1849; Fellow Corpus Christi Coll. Camb. 1850; assistant tutor Corpus Christi Coll. Camb. select preacher, 1853, '61, '73, '76, '79, '82; Lecturer in Divinity, King's Coll. London; assistant preacher Lincoln's Inn; vice-principal Lampeter, 1862-72; Hulsean Lecturer, Cambridge 1868; Rector Llandyfilio, Monts, 1870-71 member Old Testament Revision Committee, 1870-84; Fellow Trinity College, 1873-75; Hulsean Pro; Div. 1875-78; hon. chaplain to Queen; 1875-78. Dean of Peterboro, 1878-91; one of Royal Commission on Ecclesiastical Courts, 1881-83; J. P. for Liberty of Peterboro; Hon. Fellow Corpus Christi Coll. Camb; select preacher, Oxford, 1887-88; Fishop of Worcester, 1891-1901. Publications: The Book of Psalms, a new translation with notes, 2 vols., 1864; Remarks on Dr. Donaldson's Jashar, 1854; Immortality (Hulsean Lectures, 1868); Sermons, 1 vol. 1878; The Church, the Ministry, and the Sacraments; editor Rogers on XXXIX. Articles; Al Adjrumiieh (an elementay Arabic Grammar); The Remains, Literary and Theological, of Bishop Thirlwall, 3 vols. 1877-78; The Cambridge Bible for Schools; The Cambridge Greek Testament for Schools.]

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE KOWEIT QUESTION.

Turkey's Protest.

LONDON Nov. 8.

The Porte has complained to Great Britain of the nomination of an India Government agent at Koweit which is infringing the Anglo-Turkish arrangement and the maintenance of the status quo and demands his recall.

Lord Lansdowne has promissed to enquire into the matter.

Turkey has despatched four Syrian battalions to the Nejd country to assist Ibnrashid against Ibnsahud.

THE ADEN HINTERLAND.

The Porte is delaying the ratification of the Aden Hinterland delimitation and is seeking a modification.

Great Britain declines and insists upon the acceptance of the Commission's line.

LADY CURZON'S ILLNESS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

The latest bulletin states that Lady Curzon's recovery during the last week has been less rapid than was hoped, but there is now good progress.

U. S. PRESIDENCY.

Mr. Roosevelt's Chances.

Fine weather prevails in America indicating a large rural vote in favor of Roosevelt.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 8.

A special cablegram to the "Englishman" says that New York reports state that President Roosevelt's return is assured.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 8.

The complete programme of Lord Ampthill's autumn tour is now settled. His Excellency leaves Simla next Saturday, spends the period from the 16th to the 29th in the Kashmir valley, where he will do some shooting. He visits Amritsar privately on the 3rd December, Cawnpore privately on the 4th, and arrives at Calcutta where he will be accorded the usual public reception on the 5th December.

Lady Ampthill, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Nathan, Major Campbell, Major Molesworth, Major Poynter, Captain Popham and Lord Hamilton Temple Blackwood accompany His Excellency.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW ZEALAND.

TOWN WIPED OUT.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 8.

An "Englishman" cablegram states that Collingwood, a New Zealand town, has been obliterated by fire. Three houses only were saved. There are 3,000 people homeless.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, Nov. 8.

On return from Sikkim Tibet-Mission the under mentioned officers of the Royal Engineers are posted to the Military Works Services in the Commands noted against their names:—Captains Elliott (Eastern Command); J. Gillespie (Northern Command); Hodgson (Western Command); Lieutenants Giles (Eastern Command); and Hirj (Western Command).

Lieutenant J. A. Mcenery has been reposted to No. 2 (Karachi) Company of the Indian Submarine Mining Corps.

Major Rettie, 93rd Battery, has been posted to the 1st Battery R. F. A., Secunderabad.

Colonel J. F. Williamson, R. A. M. C., is appointed Administrative Medical Officer, India, in succession to Colonel Supple, retired.

2nd Lieutenant Shaw, No. 37 Company, has been posted to No. 79 Company R. G. A.

Lieutenant-Colonel Powell on promotion to that rank has been posted from No. 75 Company R. G. A., to the Home establishment.

ARRIVALS —NOVEMBER 8.

Major C. T. W. Church, 1st Royal Sussex Regt., from Sitapur.
Lieut. C. H. March, 18th Lancers, from England.
Captain C. Mackenzie, 13th Lancers, from England.
Captain G. H. Prevost, 88th Punjabis, from England.
Major P. Hehir, 7th Gurkha Rifles, from England.
Major R. H. Ewart, Supply and Transport Corps, from England.
Captain V. H. Roberts, I.M.S., from England.
Lieut.-Colonel R. W. S. Lyons, I.M.S., from England.
Captain G. R. Church, D.A.A.G., Ahmednagar Brigade, from England.

DEPARTURES NOVEMBER 8,

Captain W M R Brown, 3rd Gurkhas to Lansdowne.
Major A W Newbold, 07th Punjabis to Jubbulpore.
Lieut.-Col. J W Cawley; 7th Gurkhas, to Manipur.
Captain H L D Fordyce, Supply and Transport Corps to Jubbulpore.
Lieut. I W Sherrard, Supply and Transport Corps, to Meerut.
Major P Hehir, 7th Gurkhas, to Manipur.
Major Vaurenen, 8th Cavalry to Nowshera.
Major Boisragon, 5th Gurkha Rifles to Abottabad.
Lieut.-Col. F G Delamain, XI P W O Lancers to Mian Mir.
Major A J Pitcher, Royal Engineer to Rawalpindi.
Major R H Ewart, Supply and Transport Corps to Peshawar.
Lieut. G S Torkington, 09th Punjabis to Bangalore.
Captain G R Church, D A A G Ahmednagar to Kamptee.

CARAVANS arriving at Peshawar from Afghanistan report the death of one of the European employes of the Amir between Dacca and Landikotal. The first information pointed to suicide, but later news puts a more serious aspect upon the affair indicating that this unfortunate man was murdered by his escort. The identity of the victim is not yet ascertained absolutely, but Mr. Fleisher, who leaves Kabul annually for a holiday at this season, is believed to have been upon his way to India at the time and there is reason, we regret to say, to fear that it may be he.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

"A PERILOUS ENTERPRISE."

London, Oct. 21.—The St. Petersburg journal "Novoe Vremya" urges that the Russian Government should acquire a Dutch island in the Sunda or Molucca archipelagoes, or even a port where dock building yards could be constructed and a coaling station provided.

The "Novoe Vremya" declares that in the present circumstances the Baltic fleet is embarking upon an enterprise as perilous as those undertaken in the fifteenth century by Christopher Columbus and Vasco da Gama.

The "Berliner Tagblatt" says that the vessels of the Baltic fleet will coal at Madeira. The battleships and large cruisers will proceed to the Far East round the Cape of Good Hope, while the smaller vessels will travel via the Suez Canal. The vessels will afterwards reassemble in the Sunda archipelago, and will proceed to Vladivostock.

London, Oct. 22.—The eighth Russian corps has arrived at Mukden.

Appearances suggest that Field-Marshal Oyama will shortly assume the offensive, with the object of preventing General Kuropatkin replenishing his ammunition and supplies. It is stated that the swollen condition of the river Sha-ho frustrated plans made by the Russians for a great night attack.

General Kuropatkin has constructed three consecutive lines of defence, including one strong one on the northern bank of the Sha-ho. The Japanese are posted along the southern bank of the river, and in some places are within 600 yards of the enemy's entrenchments. Their left flank is thrown over the river, and is threatening to envelop the Russian right.

The Japanese casualties in the battle of Sha-ho are estimated at 30,000.

The "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent at St. Petersburg states that official despatches give the Russian casualties in the same battle as 68,000, including 12,000 killed.

The Russian proclamation to advance, issued on the eve of the battle of Sha-ho, was, it is stated, drawn up by Admiral Alexeieff and forced upon Kuropatkin, who vainly appealed to the Tsar against it, on the ground that it was premature. The Alexeieff party at the Russian Court is strong, though Kuropatkin is popular with the people and the Army.

London, October 23rd.—General Kuropatkin reports that the Japanese, at nightfall, on Thursday, retired from the Sha-ho, after the Russians had shelled the railway station. He adds, their retreat was precipitate, and their ammunition and stores were abandoned.

TRAFALGAR DAY.

COLONIAL TRIBUTES.

London, October 22.—The tributes sent by New Zealand, Tasmania, and other colonies and laid on the Nelson monument yesterday, on the anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar, were much admired. The Navy League sent a wreath to the memory of the gallant sailors of France and Spain who fell at Trafalgar.

THE BONMARTINI TRIAL.

POSTPONED TILL NEXT YEAR.

The sensational trial at Turin of the Countess Linda Bonmartini, Professor Secchi and several other persons on the charge of having murdered the former's husband has been postponed till 1905, owing to the counsel engaged in the case participating in the elections.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. ARMAND BEHIC.

THE following is the list of passengers expected in Bombay from Marseilles per Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Armand Behic to-morrow, at 12 noon:—

Adams Mr A G
Aspandiar Mr S
Banks Mr and Mrs
Bryan Mrs Bedon
Borradaile Lt-Col H
Bartleman Mrs
Batlibri Mrs L
Batlibri Mrs J
Brander Lt G
Bord Mr and Mrs ch. and family
Bender Mr Gerald
Broadstock Miss E
Brady Miss
Carnegy Capt, Mrs and maid
Conslly Mr J F
Carr Lt-Col A N
Clarke Lt B C
Collins Mr B A
Cooper Mr F C
Cole Mrs C J
DeSouza Mr and Mrs
Dale Mrs and Miss
Demys Major and Mrs
Douglas Straight Mr
Duckworth Mr A
Drew Rev E
Droz Mrs and child
Grunberg Mr, Mrs and child
Gunning Miss
Gupte Mr and Mrs
Geroudi Mrs
Gunjibar Mr J R
Goldberg Mr, Mrs and family
Gentier Mr E
Henderson Mr G
Howard Miss W
Hayfield Mr G H
Haight Miss
Hasain Mr
Harrison Mr
Houston Major and Mrs E
Johnson Capt and Mrs child and maid
Jones Mr T S
Jones Mrs and family
Kanga Mr
Kemp Capt and Mrs
Kelly Mr E O
Khan Mr R A
Keys Capt and Mrs
Ledgard Mr, Mrs and Miss
Leggatt Mr and Mrs
Leuteneger Mr
Laure Mr, Mrs and family
Leckie Mr P S
Mac Gregor Mr, and Mrs Laird
Money Lt
Marquiold Capt C
Morton Rev and Mrs B
Moore Mr and Mrs and family
Motiwalla Mr J B
Marzban Mr J B
McClombie Dr
Mistry Mrs
Mathews Mr
McLaren Mr W D
Macaulliffe Mr
Nicholls Major and Mrs
Offley Shore Major
Pres Mr Pestonji B
Rossignol Mr and Mrs
Riddell Mr W J
Riddel Capt Dise
Rietman Mr and Mrs
Ralston Lt
Skvrlanos Mr
Solbe Capt C E de L
Seddon Major T Y
Smith Mr W P
Sanders Mrs
Setz Mr Shapoorji R
Scott Lt G B
Sullivan Lt G A
Stoll Mr A
Twigg Mr and Mrs
Teasdale Miss
Tetley Mr
Vakil Mr
Webster Mr and Mrs J E
Webster Major
Williamson Lt-Col A P and Mrs
Wienholt Miss
Webb Mr R G
Webber Mr

PANDHARPUR FAIR PROHIBITED.

A NOTIFICATION published in a "Bombay Government Gazette," extraordinary states:—The following telegram, dated the 8th November, from the Collector and District Magistrate, Sholapur, is published for general information:—"Whereas plague has broken out at Pandharpur in the Sholapur District and any assemblage of pilgrims and others there is likely to assist in the spread of the disease in the neighbouring districts and Native States, it is hereby notified that the Kartiki fair at Pandharpur in November is, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner, Central Division, prohibited. All persons proceeding the Pandharpur from November 13th to November 23rd inclusive, in contravention of this notification, will be turned back."

DUM DUM CEMETERY MONUMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A list of ruinous monuments in "C" Cemetery Dum Dum, which have been jointly condemned by the C. R. E., Fort William, and myself, is now appearing in successive issues of the "Gazette of India. I shall proceed to their demolition as soon as possible. Seventeen of them belong to the world renowned Bengal Artillery. Relatives or others interested in their preservation, should write to me at once. Yours etc.,

J. MIDDLETON MACDONALD.
Chaplain of Dum Dum.

November 5.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon in their offices, Esplanade Road, Fort, Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, presiding. There were also present Major-General A. J. Creagh, Mr. P. J. Fitzgibbon, Mr. E. Gray, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. G. A. Anderson, Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, Mr. W. L. Harvey, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. A. G. Viegas and Mr. W. N. Shilstone, Secretary.

A LANDLORD'S PETITION.

The Board considered the circular on petition from Mr. Mahomed Hussein bin Sheik Ahmed Mackba, requesting that, for reasons stated therein, only such portion of the property, comprised in case No. 322, scheme No. 2 as might be required for the actual construction of the road, be acquired, leaving the remainder untouched.

The Chairman said the income of the property in question was applied towards the maintenance of a school.

It was resolved to inform the petitioner that the Board were unable to forego the acquisition of any part of the property in question,

CHAWLS FOR THE POOR.

Consideration was given to the memo. by the Chairman re-circulating with the plans a revised estimate, as prepared by the Engineer, for chawls for the poor at Chandanwadi in scheme No 2.

The Chairman said it was estimated that each room would cost Rs 557.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola observed that unless the cost of building the proposed chawls was reduced by forty per cent, it was hopeless to provide accommodation for all the poor of the city. He considered that in building these chawls it was absolutely necessary to aim at perfect sanitation. He said the Chairman would be conferring a great benefit to the city if he sat along with the Engineer and designed a cheap model chawl.

The estimate was approved and adopted.

The Board also sanctioned plans and estimates for chawls for the poor at Imamwada in connection with scheme No. 3 as prepared by the Engineer in accordance with his request in place of that approved of by the Board in March last. The revised arrangement provided for 856 rooms and the cost was estimated at Rs.4,81,000.

The Board then adjourned.

THE FORT CONVENT SCHOOL.

A SUCCESSFUL ENTERTAINMENT.

YESTERDAY was a great day for the pupils of the Fort Convent School, Wodehouse Road, as they gave an entertainment in honour of their Venerated Founder and Benefactor, His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay. The attendance was very large, and the great hall, in which the entertainment came off, was quite filled with ladies, gentlemen and bright-looking children, who manifested unusual interest in the proceedings of the evening. The hall was tastefully decorated with bannerets and bunting, the decoration of the pillars attracting special attention. The front of the stage was skilfully beautified with plants in flower and foliage. The audience thoroughly enjoyed every item of the selections, which were refined, interesting and elegant. In the Drama "Costanza," the various "dramatis personæ" showed great ability in portraying this realistic piece, suggestive of almost every emotion—and the attention of the audience was compelled in admiration of the general excellence. Miss Flora Shepherd, as the blind Countess was very dignified, and her gentle pathos and beauty won all hearts. Miss Leah Finkelstein personated the handsome, passionate Gipsy Mother with talent, rare in a girl of her age. The heroine "Costanza" (Miss Myrtle Blair) performed her difficult role admirably and schooled her proud, though pretty face, to express every human feeling. The other characters of the play too, in their various parts, acquitted themselves to the satisfaction of all, especially Miss Mary Cleary. The Juniors, in their dainty, garlanded costumes, next charmed the audience with their tuneful voices and graceful movements—and the singing throughout the performance was very creditable. The capital playing of the Orchestra of St. Mary's College, Byculla, deserves the fullest commendation, the selections being rendered with the greatest taste and true miance. The concluding tableau by girls of varying ages was much admired, and symbolised the Archbishop's Coat-of-Arms—"In te Domini speravi." The proceedings closed at 7-15 p.m., everybody feeling thankful to the Lady Superintendent and her assistants for the excellence of the entertainment provided by them,—and for which the Archbishop tendered his special thanks.

MR. ASQUITH'S PROGRAMME.

WHAT THE LIBERAL PARTY MEANS TO DO.

MR. ASQUITH, addressing a meeting of his constituents at Leven, Fifeshire, said that they found themselves that day in a political situation for which it would be difficult to discover any parallel in the history of this country. All that now remained for political prophets was the speculation of what was to be the size of the Liberal majority, and what was to be the composition of the Ministry which was to take the place of the present Government. Thriftless management of the national affairs, inefficient administration, swollen and everswelling expenditure, partial and class legislation had begun to tell their tale and produced their inevitable result.

But on the top of all this comes an unlooked-for boon, a boon for which, if he had only dreamt of it, every Liberal would have offered copious libations to the Goddess of Fortune—the fiscal programme of Mr. Chamberlain. From the moment that Mr. Balfour, instead of putting down his foot, began to toy, dally and coquet with Mr. Chamberlain's scheme, defeat for himself and his party, which was already more than an off-chance became a practical certainty.

It was quite true that within the last ten days both Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain with almost suspicious unanimity, had disclaimed the title of Protectionist but it mattered very little by what name or label they called themselves. If they repudiated the name of protectionist it was mainly because of the bad associations that name bore in the minds and memories of the British people. They reminded him of a band of highwaymen who styled themselves not footpads or even gentlemen of the road but the "Society for Relieving the Well-to-do of their Superfluities," and under that designation continued to cut purses and appropriate the proceeds.

There were two or three things in respect of which the Liberal Party could and ought to attempt if they came into power to remedy the mischief made during the last nine years. First and foremost he took our national expenditure. It might be difficult and take a long time to remedy it but the efforts of any Liberal Government ought and would be directed to readjusting the balance and without doing injustice to any class relieving the great mass of the consumers from the excessive burden to which they were subjected.

We had had in England one of the most reactionary measures that was ever heard of in this country. It had quartered upon the ratepayers and taxpayers a number of denominational schools of which they had to pay the expense, and of which other persons retained the management. There again the duty of the Liberal majority and Government would be to reverse and undo what had been done, and to bring the law into harmony with the requirements of justice by insisting that wherever public money went public control should follow.

There was next the Licensing Act. In regard to this matter he would urge upon his fellow Liberals that there were two things they would have to do. The first was to introduce into the law that which they pressed strongly in the House of Commons, and that which the bishops, to their honour, be it said, pressed strongly in the House of Lords—namely, the introduction of the time-limit, after which this doctrine that the licence could not be refused without compensation should cease to apply. Next, they would have to take measures to secure that those gentlemen now possessed of a most valuable monopoly should make a more adequate return in the shape of taxation and licensing duty.

THE world has heard little of Count Zeppelin since the failure of his experiments in aerial navigation three years ago, which virtually absorbed his entire fortune. But a Geneva correspondent states that capital has flowed in from German sympathisers to the extent of nearly £10,000, besides assistance in kind from manufacturers, while the resources of the German military Balloon Department have been placed at the Count's disposal, and the King of Wurtemburg has also lent his aid. A new airship is now almost completed, and before the year is out, the Count hopes to carry his experiments to success, and to repair his own fortune.

TIBETAN BOOKS AND PICTURES.

AT THE IMPERIAL LIBRARY.

"A big book, a great evil," If this ancient aphorism contain any truth in it the Imperial Library deserves our heartiest commiseration. Not one but scores of distinctly big books are at this moment encumbering its floor—huge musty volumes about three feet long and nine inches broad, bound in thick wooden boards, and tied round with leather thongs. As one after the other the ponderous packets came out of the sacks, and the attendant laboriously lifted them on to the table I had some difficulty in believing that they were not bales of tobacco leaf. But when the clinging coils of thong were untwisted, and the covers turned back, there came to view the regular black characters of Tibet calligraphy—a few long lines to each broad-margined page neatly enclosed in a rectangular frame. Some of the yellow leaves adhered to each other through the disuse of who knows how many ages; others came off in lumps kneaded by the damp of who knows what monastic cells. Those I examined were obviously printed books; each page printed from a single block, each copy made to order, as suits of cloths are made. Some of them are adorned with illuminated miniatures, exquisitely drawn and brilliantly coloured; a Buddha at either end of the title page, calm and eternal in his 'admantine" pose.

The volumes, though wide open before my eyes, were, alas! sealed books to me. But even in my profound innocence of the nature of their contents, I could not but be impressed by their magnitude and weight. Their very size suggested a pity and a leisure beyond the limits of Occidental imagination. To write one of those volumes was, beyond question, to acquire merit; to read them a sure title to everlasting rest. And as I gazed at the mute mysterious piles of yellow paper, there arose before my mind's eye the picture of an ancient robed lama patiently poring night after night over this mountain of Buddhist lore, pondering and striving to solve the eternal problem of the whence, whither, and why.

PICTURED BUDDHAS.

It was a relief to turn from these heaps of hidden wisdom to the more accessible pictures. There are six of them. The first one which I unrolled proved to be a copy of a fresco from a temple wall. It is painted on cloth. My first impression was that I stood before a Byzantine icon—there is a large figure in the centre, with a venerable head surrounded by an aureole. In the clouds above there float three other figures, also adorned with aureoles. I could not but think of the pictures of Christ and the Trinity that one sees on the walls of every old church of both Eastern and Western Catholicism. There is the same conventional, slightly insipid, expression in the faces, the same gorgeousness of colouring, the same puerility of perspective. The similarity cannot be accidental. Lamaism and Mediæval Catholicism have, beyond question, come into contact. Large Christian communities are heard of near the eastern borders of Tibet at an early period. The influence of the one religion on the other is indisputable, though he would be a bold man who would decide which of the two is the teacher and which the disciple. Be that as it may, here is the picture fresh from Tibet. Buddha with a broad leaf on his head, in vain trying to conceal his baldness. He sits cross-legged, his right hand in "preaching," his left in "impartial" attitude, and all breathing creatures come to listen to his doctrine, and to refresh their souls therewith. On the Preacher's left stands an elephant with trunk lowered reverently, on the elephant's neck squats a pious monkey, on the top of the monkey sits a white hare, and on the back of the hare is perched a brilliant-plumed bird. Behind the congregation stands a tree with bright blue and green boughs and gorgeous birds sitting thereon. Between Buddha and the elephant are also to be seen two white cranes and a ewer. On the Preacher' right side are two couchant deer, and beyond them on the plain a ferocious Mongol leading an even more ferocious tiger by a chain. The three figures in the skies above are not things of beauty. The one in the middle reminded me of a red-fared mediæval devil. The second consists of three heads—a blue, a white, and a yellow one—and of six arms; the third is less unhumanly hideous. They apparently represent "The Three Holy Ones:" Buddha, Dharma and Sangha.

THE PYRAMID OF ANIMALS.

The second picture is a more elaborate version of the one described above. Here also we have Buddha "preaching and impartial" but in his right hand he holds a rosary. The pyramid of animals is also improved upon, for they have not come empty-handed. The elephant brings an offering in the shape of a green branch with two red apples delicately dangling from the tip of his trunk. The monkey is sniffing at red apples the white hare carries a red apple poised on its nose, and the gorgeous bird on top of all daintily holds a red apple in its beak. Instead of a triad soaring over Buddha's head we have here a single figure comfortably seated cross-legged on the clouds one of which curls downwards until it reaches the Preacher's ear—looking not unlike a cloud of smoke emanating from the ear. It obviously depicts a Celestial Buddha inspiring his terrestrial representative. In every other respect it is but a repetition of the picture: the same ewer cranes and deer the same ferocious Mongol and the same tiger tugging wildly at his chain. But the tree of heaven here appears as a twin; a young slender tripling with blue leaves, twisting round the thicker trunk which developes into ample green foliage studded with red fruit and peopled by multicoloured birds.

Of the other pictures one is a watercolour portrait of a villainous Chinese King represented frowning at an open book with two aerial beings peering over his head in a somewhat suspicious manner. Another water-colour depicts the Mongol tiger-holder with protruding eyes, black cap and peacock feather, all magnified. For here again the artist seems to have enlarged upon the original design. The Mongol gentleman holds in his spare hand an animal, which may be an over-grown rat, with a blue apple in its mouth. His feet rest on two sprawling white giants. Nor is the tiger less heroically bent on murder than his master. Under one paw may be seen the white hare gasping its last; with the other paw, lifted up in the air, the tiger is squeezing the life out of the white hare's brother; while a third white hare is crunched between the tiger's jaws.

Leaving this blood-thirsty pair we turn to a very old, smoke-begrimed picture mounted on silk with rollers at the top and bottom. It represents our old friend Buddha in the indestructible, unchangable, adamantine posture with a blue bagging-bowl in one hand. Three smaller Buddhas on the top and four below make up the party of seven in their various familiar poses: with hands earth-touching and impartial; best, bestowing and impartial meditative; protecting and impartial; preaching and impartial, best-bestowing and preaching. Of all the pictures this one is perhaps the most pathetic as it certainly is the oldest. Its appearance suggests countless generations of worshippers burning their incense before the sacred emblem, are the infidel came and carried it off.

AN ANATOMICAL CHART.

But to the scientist—or rather to the historian of science—the next will probably be the most interesting item on the list. It is nothing less than an anatomical chart, mapping out the inner man as he appears in the eyes of a Tibetan surgeon. In the midst of the tableau stands one with his back to the audience and his arms rigidly outstretched. The spinal column is very neatly marked, each vertrebra being represented by a small circle; some of the muscles are also boldly outlined and named. Under each arm stands another human figure; one exhibiting the lungs, which sprout from the sternum not unlike a couple of twin turnip-tops, and lower down two other objects that may possibly do duty for the stomach. In the other figure the breast is taken up by a kind of wheel from the centre of which radiate spokes, each ending in a red or blue circle alternately. The two colours are apparently meant for the pure and impure blood and the wheel no doubt is the heart. Over the central figure's outstretched arms are two hands, with the joints and knuckles duly numbered and named. The whole thing is a tolerably crude, but very careful and—considering the artist's scientific limitations—creditable piece of work. Characteristically enough, the anatomical chart is surmounted by a beautiful Prize of twelve Buddhasi, the seven human separated by a red line from the five celestial ones all reposing in their traditional attitudes. Their presence on the document is not so irrelevent as might at first sight appear; for one of the reasons which led to Buddhas quitaplication is supposed to have been the desire to adapt him to the theory of the five senses; I am too ignorant to express even the most tentative opiion as to the intrinsic value of these additions to the Imperial Library. But "speaking as a fool," I would hazard the belief that few other objects within its four walls possess a deeper human interest, a greater fascination, for the average unsophisticated visitor than these spoils from an almost unknown world. The books may be left to those whose erudition is equal to the task, or whose sins are in need of expiration. But the pictures will appeal to everyone who is not utterly dead to the charm of simple childlike faith wedded to hoary philosphy and adorned with an art that attempts to reconcile symbolism with realism at their wildest.—"Statesman."

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

From the Football Grounds.

HOCKEY AT THE UNIVERSITIES.

THE BLACKPOOL MOTOR TRIALS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 21.

It would be difficult to recall a football season in which "surprises" have been so frequent. Each Saturday adds to the list and increases the perplexity of the student of form. If this characteristic is a continuing feature, 1903-4 will go down to history as a "season of surprises." Saturday furnished three most striking surprises—the defeat of Durham by Cumberland, the victory of Old Merchant Taylors over Richmond, and the crushing reverse suffered by Rosslyn Park at the hands of Marlborough Nomads. Of these three the most surprising was the first, for Durham have, of late seasons, not only beat Cumberland with ease, but have generally piled up the record score of the County Championship games at the expense of their conquerors of Saturday. The Durham fifteen on Saturday except for the absence of Elliott and one or two changes forward, were very much the same side as have done as they pleased with Cumberland during the past few years. The victory will do Cumberland good, and will add to the interest in the contest. It was achieved by sheer determination and by pluckier and more resolute, if not better, football than was shown by the ex-champion county. The victory of Merchant Taylors over Richmond was mainly due to the weakness of Richmond forwards. The five backs of the leading Surrey club had few opportunities behind a beaten pack. Raphael again played finely, while the Taylor forwards were seen at their best. The margin of two tries by which the Taylors won was no more than represents their superiority in play. The third surprise calls for little comment. Rosslyn Park beat Old Leysians on the previous Saturday, and the Old Leysians beat Blackheath, who "swamped" Rosslyn Park. Yet the Park were simply easily overrun by Marlborough Nomads. These contradictory results are not easily reconciled, unless one is to accept the Nomads as the best side in town, "which is absurd."

Cambridge, though not beating the Harlequins so decisively as in the corresponding match of last season, nevertheless gave such a promising display that all anxiety as to the probable strength of the Light Blues vanished with their opening match. After the first twenty minutes the issue was never in doubt, and the Harlequins were distinctly lucky to escape a heavier reverse than 2 goals 2 tries to 1 goal 1 try. Both the Harlequins' scores were distinctly lucky, whereas all the Cambridge scores were thoroughly earned. The features of the Cambridge play was the fine work of Mainprice at half, the excellence of Macleod in the centre, and the all-round form of the forwards. The latter, after a Moderate start, pushed their heavier opponents, their low packing being admirable, while they were fast and fairly well together in the loose for an opening game. Hearson gave a promising display in the centre, but Tomkinson was disappointing in the wing. He showed considerable hesitation, was apt to be out of his place, and spoiled many good openings by wild passing. Ritchie was as sound a player as last season on the other wing, while Lee at back showed a return of that form which first brought him into prominence. He played a cool game, his fielding being admirable, and his kicking good. Blackheath's big win over Moseley can hardly be described as a surprise. Each season the club accomplishes a few performances that suggest a return of the palmy days of the past. These big victories over powerful opponents are usually due to the forwards doing their powers full justice. Saturday's success was no exception to the rule, the Heathen forwards being in great form. At the same time, the improvement in the half-back play was the direct cause.

The threatening of storm and tempest in the world of Association football have been appreciably modified, even if they have not been altogether stilled, in the nine days that have elapsed since the Football Association made that world wonder. When people came to consider in calmer moments the judgments of the administrative authority they became more ready to realise that while these were severe they were at any rate well considered. The Football Association knew well its strong position when it took strong action. Its legal position was very sure, and it had the most ample power to make its sentences respected. Every club which forms a part of the Association has placed itself freely and unreservedly in the hands of the Association, and when a club breaks rules it and its officers are bound to accept whatever punishments and strictures may be agreed upon in council. And so all the heated talk about resisting the penalties imposed on Manchester City and Glossop and Sunderland was very futile, and it only needed for people to learn that they were breathing idle threatenings to bring these speedily to an end.

There is the usual Sheffield victory to record. Stoke, a sturdy, energetic team, famous for surprises and proud of the memory of a recent defeat of Manchester City, opposed the champion eleven on its own field, and being speedily defeated. In less than a quarter of an hour they were two goals behind, and before half-time they were three. Sheffield were content with this broad margin, and afterwards their main care was only that it should not be reduced. Reduced it was not, though Crawshaw, prince of half-back defenders, was far away from the scene, helping the English League to beat the Irish at Belfast. Fourteen points in seven matches is now the Wednesday record, and Sheffielders may triumphantly ask how it could be better. But the League race is only in its first stage yet. Manchester City, though at a good distance, are beginning now to make ground at an even pace with their old rivals. City on Saturday—fit sequel to a five goals victory over Preston North End—accomplished the splendid feat of winning on Tees-side. Only one goal was scored. Gillespie it was who got it and decided the issue. Everton, Derby, Sunderland, and Small Heath went from home and returned victorious. Further, Woolwich drew at Blackburn, and Sheffield United at Newcastle, performances perhaps as distinguished as any of the victories. To judge, simply from the figures, the record Derby 2 Aston Villa 0 seems to denote the most glorious success of the afternoon. Derby owed both their goals to Bloomer. The five away victories, with this one exception, were all decided by a single goal.

The English honour list for the inter-League match at Belfast contained many new names. Some of the choices—such as Jones, of small Heath, and Munday, of Chesterfield—surprised everybody. The team cannot be said to have proved a great success. It won, but the Irishmen were certainly not outplayed. Indeed neither in native quality nor in method were they inferior to their opponents. There was no better player on the field than their centre half, Connor. Of the Englishmen, Stokes, the brilliant Bolton forward, whose worth well deserved to be rewarded in a representative match, played a splendid game, and both England's goals were due to him. One he scored outright, and he gave the pass from which came the other. It is probable that such good work will gain Stokes the highest honours.

The following table shows the position of the Clubs in the first division of the ague to date:—

	Goals						
	Play.	Won.	Lost.	Drn.	For.	Agst.	Pts.
Sheffield Wednesday	7	7	0	0	20	4	14
Preston North End	9	5	2	2	14	12	12
Sunderland	8	4	2	2	16	11	10
Everton	8	5	3	0	11	8	10
Newcastle United	7	4	1	2	14	6	10
Derby County	8	4	3	1	13	13	9
Manchester City	7	3	2	2	11	7	8
Sheffield United	8	3	3	2	12	13	8
Wolverhampton W	8	4	4	0	11	13	8
Blackburn Rovers	7	3	3	1	14	9	7
Small Heath	7	3	3	1	10	10	7
Woolwich Arsenal	7	2	2	3	5	6	7
Aston Villa	9	3	5	1	11	14	7
Stoke	8	3	5	0	5	15	6
Middlesbrough	7	2	4	1	7	11	5
Notts County	8	2	5	1	8	17	5
Notts Forest	8	2	6	0	14	15	4
Bury

ties. In 1888 it was played intermittently at Cambridge, but was practically unknown at Oxford. Much of the early progress of the game at Cambridge was due to the energy of Messrs. Comber. (Trinity) and Hamblin-Smith (Peterhouse). They not only brought it to the front as a popular sport, but in various ways, revolutionised the game, so to speak. It was principally owing to their initiative that the present system of eleven-a-side, instead of the (then) Hockey Union's fifteen-a-side, was inaugurated. Singularly enough, at Oxford, too, the game owes its inception to "Dons" instead of undergraduates. Mr. A. L. Smith (Fellow and Tutor of Palliol) and the Rev. Alban Williams (Christ Church), who went to Oxford from St. John's College, Cambridge, as Chaplain of the latter foundation, were the first apostles of the new pastime. It was some time before the average undergraduate could be induced to see anything more in it than play of the milk-and-water order. In the fulness of time, however, it increased in popularity, until now the furore for the game has lately been described as the "hockey" fever.

Every college has one or more teams, while "Dons" and "sweet lady undergraduates" alike can put really smart combinations into the field at both Universities. So remarkable is the craze for the game, indeed, that many other sporting clubs at Oxford and Cambridge have been lamenting wholesale defection of members. At first sight this is surprising, yet hockey defies care, at all events, for it requires all a man's brain, as well as all his muscle. Unlike most other physical games, moreover, a player may improve in its till forty, hold his own till fifty, and play well after that. For, as a well-known Don remarked the other day, "as the muscles relax or stiffen, you learn to play with your head." The prospects for the season 1904-05 are bright enough at both Oxford and Cambridge. J. L. Stocks (Corpus) is the Dark Blue captain for the year, and other Old Blues available are Messrs. Winterbotham (backs), Horsfall and Gunner (halfbacks), Round, Church, and Nolan (forwards). L. G. Gelling (Clare) captains the Light Blue, and the Old Blue in residence include Messrs. Kelgwin (goal), Colbeck and McCaw (backs), Adams (halfs back), and McCorkell (forward). Both teamshould be strong in defence once again, but both forward lines will want strengthening considerably. Happily, however, there are many capable Seniors and Freshmen of repute to fall back upon. The best-known Freshman is E. G. Gunner captain of the Marlborough team last season, who is in residence at Cambridge. Big fixture-lists have been arranged by both clubs, including the usual Christmas tours, and the Inter-University match is fixed for February 22, at Surbiton. The respective hon. secs. of the teams are A. M. Horsfall (Oriel), Oxford, and L. G. Colbeck (King's), Cambridge.

The crowd at Blackpool on Friday turned its back upon the sea and spent the whole day watching motor-car races "along the front." Blackpool never gave itself up more thoroughly to one particular form of entertainment. The racing of the motor-cars in the morning and in the early afternoon did not provide very stimulating entertainment, but the people kept their places and told each other how tremendously fast the motor cycles and the touring cars were travelling over the measured mile of smooth asphalt. The speeds were high, particularly taking into account the condition that every car made a standing start. The mile was done by cars of quite moderate horse power in times ranging from 1min 23 1-5sec.—the achievement of a 40-horse power Leon Bollee—upwards, but it was not from the touring cars that phenomenal speeds were expected. There is a limit to the speed that is required for a touring car, even when the road is straight and good and the policemen admiring and sympathetic. And so winners that did the mile carrying four passengers in less than a minute and three-quarters may be counted as cars that are sufficiently fast for average requirements. But there was one class for touring cars which brought some 60-horse power machines into play, and then the times began to shrink and we had at last a magnificent Mercedes racing home in a minute and fifteen seconds.

These more powerful cars began to awaken the crowd to demonstrations of appreciation. The rattle and the speed were a finely stimulating combination. The day's programme was arranged on a crescendo pattern, and right at the end of it, the event for racing cars was reached. A Wolseley got through in 56sec, which is the equivalent of over 64 miles an hour; a Mercedes took 57 4-5sec. The Wolseley came past three times in all, and its worst journey was 58 3-5sec. Once it had a race with a Darracq that was so close at the finish, the Darracq "picking up" in the last 100 yards, that the margin of victory was only a fraction of a second. And the Wolseley was left in the end to race the final with another car of the same make, and so the chief prize of the day was secured by a British-made car. The trials on Saturday attracted greater crowds than on the previous day, many thousands of spectators lining the barricades along the kilometre track on the Promenade, but the sport was not so attractive owing to the fact that the cars ran against time instead of against each other. Several attempts were made to lower the English record for the flying kilometre, but Mr. Clifford Earp could only manage to tie with the performance of Mr. C. S. Rolls at Welbeck.

The feature of the billiard match between W. Cook and Walter Osborne, at Messrs. Thurston's on Wednesday afternoon, was a break of 304 by Cook, who also created a record by making 120 consecutive cannons. He followed this up by adding on 65, Osborne meanwhile contributing 161, 93, and 124. In the evening, when there was again a good attendance, and interest in the game was fully maintained, Cook's best breaks were 134, 44, and 53, while Osborne made 85, 140, and 28. At the close neither had reached his points, the totals then being: Osborne, 1,086; Cook (to play), 1,010. The game is the fifth heat of the American tournament, and is 2,400 up.

The six o'clock hunting appointments of a month ago have now given way to meets at the more convenient hour of nine or ten. Naturally there has been a considerable increase in the size of the fields out with hounds, and the sport is gradually becoming more like the real thing. There is not a vast difference between an October cub and a November fox, and the stouter members of the new litters have provided some capital gallops in the open in the Shires, as in most other parts of the country, there has been no lack of foxes. Indeed, if anything, there is this year again a superabundance of hunting material, and remembering how many good runs were spoilt last season by fresh foxes continually springing up, huntsmen in the Midlands have not hesitated to thin them out unmercifully. The country still rides extremely hard, and unless rain falls in substantial quantities during the next fortnight it is to be feared that horses' legs will suffer severely when regular hunting starts. The fences seem more blind than they usually are midway through October; but several repetitions of the recent sharp night-frost, with one or two blustering days, will speedily bring down the leaves.

THE British Chamber of Commerce in Paris, has been communicating with the authorities there in reference to the duty on motor-cars entering India. Incidentally, the Secretary of the Chamber has pointed out in an influential quarter that French makers are taking a keen interest in the forthcoming Bombay-Delhi race for the Gaekwar's Cup. They intend to compete, and to take the opportunity to endeavour to dispose of some cars. The Secretary suggests that some of the British manufacturers should be "stirred up" to specially cater for the Indian market, by building a car "that would stand knocking about on the rough earth roads in India."

FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 3, Farringdon Road, London England.

MR. DOOLEY ON SHORT MARRIAGE CONTRACTS.

[BY F. P. DUNNE.

"Who is George Meredith?" asked Mr. Hennessy.

"Ye can search me," said Mr. Dooley. "What is th' charge agin' him?"

"Nawthin'," said Mr. Hennessy; "but I see he's in favor iv short-term marredges."

"What d'ye mean?" asked Mr. Dooley. "Reducin' th' term f'r good behavyor?"

"No," said Mr. Hennessy. "He says people ought to get marrid f'r three or four years at a time. Thin if they don't like each other or if wan gets tired they break up housekeepin'."

"Well," said Mr. Dooley, "it mighn't be a bad thing. Th' throuble about mathrimony, as I have obsarved it fr'm me seat in th' gran' stand, is that afther fifteen or twinty years it settles down to an endurance thrile. 'Women,' as Hogan says, 'are creatures iv such beauchsous mien that to be loved they have but to be seen; but, he says, 'wanst they're seen an made secure,' he says, 'we first embrace, thin pity, thin endure,' he says. Most iv th' ol' marrid men I know threat their wives like a rockin'-chair—a great comfort whin they're tired, but apt to be in th' way at other times. Now, it might be diff'rent if th' ladies instead iv bein' secured f'r life, was on'y held on a short term lease. Whin Archybald, th' pride iv South Wather-sthreet, makes up his mind that it wud be well f'r his credit if he enthered th' holy bonds iv mathrimony an' selects th' target iv his mad affections, he thinks that all he has to do is to put a geeranyum in his buttonhole an' inthrajooce himsilf be his first name to be carried to th' altar. But th' ladies, Gawd bless thim, are be nature skilled in this game, an' befure Archybald has been ecorzin' two weeks he begins to shift his idees iv his own worth. He finds that at best he has on'y an outside chance. He wondhers if he is really worthy iv th' love iv an innocint young girl iv thirty-two. Has he money enough to support her as she shud be supported? He even has doubts f'r th' first time in his life iv his own ravishin' beauty. He detects blemishes that he niver see befure. He discovers that what he used to considher a merry twinkle is a slight cast in th' right eye an' that th' fillin' shows in his teeth. He consults a manicure an' a hair-dhresser an' buys th' entire stock iv a gent's furnishin'-store. Thin, whin he's truly humble, he goes thrumblin' to Belinda's house raysolved that if th' fair wan rayfuses him, as she prob'bly will an' surely ought to, he will walk off th' bridge an' end all.

"It's at this time that th' short-term conthract shud be sprung. I don't know how men propose. I niver thrid it but wanst, an' th' hired girl said th' lady was not at home. No wan will iver tell ye. Most marrid men give ye th' impressyon that their wives stole thim fr'm their agonised parents. But, annyhow, we'll suppose that Archybald, layin' a silk handkerchief on th' carpet an' pullin' up th' leg iv his pantaloons to prevint baggin', hurls himsilf impetchoosly at th' feet iv his adored wan an' cries, 'Belinda, I can on'y offer ye th' love av an honest South Watherstreet commission merchant an' mimber iv th' Brotherhood iv Wholesale an' Retail Grocers. Will ye take me f'r life?' Belinda blushes a rosy red and replies, 'Archybald, ye ask too much. I cannot take ye f'r life, but I'll give ye a five-years lease an' reserve th' right to renew at the end of that time,' she says. 'Will that do?' says she. 'I will thry to make ye happy,' says he. An' she falls on his manly bosom an' between her sobs cries, 'Thin let us repair at wanst to th' Title Guarantee an' Thrust Comp'ny an' be made man an' wife,' she says.

Well, afther Archybald is safely married his good opinion iv himself rayturns. Belinda does her share to encourage him, an' before long he begins to wondher how as fine a fellow as him come to throw himself away. Not that she ain't a good creature, d'ye mind, an' slavishly devoted to him. He hasn't annything again her; still, think iv what he might have done if he had on'y known his thrue worth. Whin a man gets a good reputation, he thinks he have to live up to it. So bimeby Archybald, knowin' fr'm what his wife says that he is handsome enough without anny artificyal aid, f'rgets th' mannycure an' th' hair-dresser. Sometimes he shaves and sometimes he doesn't. So far as he is concerned, he thinks th' laundhry bill is too high. He advertises th' fact that he wears a red flannel chest protector. His principal conversation is about his lumbago. He frequently mintions th' fact that he likes certain articles iv food but they don't like him. When he comes home at night he plays with th' dog, talks pollytics with his nex'-dure neighbor, puts his hat an' a pair iv cuffs on th' plannah, sets down in front iv th' fire, kicks off his boots an' dhraws on a pair iv carpet slippers, an' thin notices that th' wife iv his bosom is on th' premises. 'Hello, ol' woman,' he says, 'How's all ye'er troubles?' he says.

'Wanst a year Belinda meets him at th' dure with a flower in her hair. 'Well,' he says, 'what are th' decorations about?' he says. 'Don't ye know what day this is?' says she. 'Sure,' says he; 'it's Choosdah.' 'No, but what day?' 'I give it up, St. Pathrick's Day, Valentine's Day, Pay Day. What's th' answer?' 'But think,' 'I give it up.' 'It's the annyvarsary iv our weddin'.' 'Oh,' says he, 'so it is, I'd clean f'rgot. That's right. I raymimber it well now that ye mintion it. Well, betther luck nex' time. There, take that,' he says. An' he salutes her on th' forehead an' goes down in th' cellar to wurruk on a patent skidi that will rivoluchionise th' grocery business. If he suffers a twinge iv remorse later he tells her to take two dollars out iv th' housekeepin' money an' buy hersilf a suitable prisint.

'He's pleasant in th' avenin.' At supper havin' explained his daily maladies at full length he relapses into a gloomy silence broken on'y be such sounds as escape fr'm a man dhrinkin' hot coffee. After supper he figures on th' prob'ble market f'r ruta bagy turnips, while his wife r-reads th' advertisemints iv th' theaytres. 'Jawn Drew is here this week,' says she. 'Is he,' says Archybald. 'That's good,' he says. 'I haven't been to a theaytre since Billy Emerson died,' he says. 'I hate th' theaytre. It ain't a bit like rale life as I see it in business hours,' he says. Afther awhile whin Belinda begins to tell him a thrillin' says-she about wan iv th' neighbors, he lapses into a pleasant sleep, now an' thin arousin' himself to murmur 'Um-m.' At nine o'clock he winds th' clock, puts th' dog out f'r th' night, takes off his collar an' th' stairs an' goes to bed. Belinda sets up a little later an' dhreams Richard Harding Dabis wrote a book about her.

"But th' five years ar-re up at last. Wan mornin' Archybald is glarin' fr'm behind a newspaper in his customary jaynial breakfast mood, whin his wife says: 'Where will I sind ye'er clothes?' 'What's that?' says he. 'Where d'ye live to-morrah?' 'Don't be foolish, ol' woman, d'ye mean?' says he. 'I mean,' says she, 'that th' lease has expired. At tin-thirty to-day it r-runs out. I like ye, Archybald but I think I'll have to let ye go. Th' property has r-run down. Th' repairs haven't been kept up. Ye haven't allowed enough f'r wear an' tear. It looks too much like a boardin'-house. I'm goin' into th' market to prospect f'r a husband with all modhren improvements,' says she.

"Well, wudden't that be a jolt f'r Archybald? Ye bet he'd beat th' quarter-mile record to the jooler's. He'd haul out ol' pitchers iv himsilf as he was th' day he won his threasure, an' he'd hurry to a beauty upholsterer an say, 'Make me as like that there Apollo Belvydere as ye can without tearin' me down altogether.' It wud be fine. He'd get her back may be, but it wud be a sthruggle. An' afther that about a year befure th' conthract expired again ye'd see him pickin' purple ties out iv th' shop window buyin' theaytre tickets be th' scoor, an' stoopin' ivry avenin' at a flower-shop to gather a bunch iv violets. He'd hire a man to nudge him whin his birthday came around, an' ivry time th' annyvarsary iv th' weddin' occurred he'd have a firewurruks display fr'm th' front stoop. Whin he'd succeeded in con-vincin' th' objeck iv his affections that she cud put up with him f'r an ither five years, they cud go on their weddin' journey. Ye'd read in th' pa apers: 'Missher an' Mrs. Archybald Pullets were marrid again las' night be th' President iv th' First Naytional Bank. They departed on the twelfth weddin' journey followed be a shower iv rice fr'm their grandchildher.' It wud be fine. I hope George What's-his-name puts it through."

"Ye don't believe wan wurrud ye say," said Mr. Hennessy.

"Praps not," said Mr. Dooley. "In me heart I think if people marry it ought to be f'r life. Th' laws ar-re altogether too lenient with thim." Manchester Guardian.

MOSCOW DISCIPLES OF MR. MEREDITH.

A Moscow lady named Korneskoff has formed an alliance of women "against that male tyranny which imposes on women marriage of a lifetime," and has founded a society of "temporary wifehood."

The members (says the correspondent of the "Daily Dispatch") pledge themselves to abjure the sanctions of the Church and to marry only for a preliminary term of five years. A marriage contract will be duly signed, the male partner despositing in a bank a sum equal to a third of his capital, which will revert to the bride and to her children on the union being terminated before the expiry of the stipulated term. At the end of the five years if the parties desire to continue their union they must bind themselves for life by the ordinary church ceremony.

One "wedding" has already taken place under the auspices of the Emancipated Women, the bride being the young daughter of the founder of the society and the bridegroom a doctor whom she had refused to marry on other terms. Instead of to honour and obey, the wife swore to cherish and respect her husband.

THE "Mail" correspondent at Ottawa states that Captain Low, the leader of the Neptune Arctic Expedition, has found five graves on Beechy Island. The inscriptions show that two of the graves were those of Sir John Franklin and one of his men, while the remaining three were those of a later expedition, Franklin's expedition was lost in 1845.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, OCTOBER 21.

TRUTH AND TRADITION.

There will be some curiosity as to the contents of the will left by King George of Saxony. His brother, whom he succeeded little more than two years ago, left a curious clause in his. It directed that "a cut or incision" should be made in his body to afford absolute proof of his death. This proviso was the more remarkable in view of the mystery attaching to the death of the father of the last two Kings of Saxony. The world was informed that King John died from the effects of a fall while riding. There is a different version. The story is that the old King became enamoured of a young lady whose marriage filled him with frenzy. He summoned his sons, Albert and George, and assured them that he was already dead, and the time had come for him to be buried in a monastery which he named. In one of his paroxysms of violence he stabbed and killed one of his officers. The doctors certified him hopelessly insane. Thereupon, so this extraordinary story runs, the King was declared dead. In reality the old King survived for some years, a close prisoner in the monastery in which he had suggested that he should be buried.

A ROYAL TRAGEDY.

Strange tragedies with whose history the whole world is familiar have happened in connection with the same house. The present King comes to the throne unaccompanied by a consort; the tragedy of Princess Louise is still fresh in mind. That sordid history is not without precedent. Count Konigsmarck, for whose murder critics of George I. held that monarch guilty, although, of course, he had nothing to do with it, was the brother-in-law of Augustus of Saxony, and fell in love with Sophia Dorothea, wife of George, who was then Electoral Prince of Hanover. The adventurer's affection was returned by the Princess, who, however, had a rival in the aged Countess of Plaven. The older woman could afford to wait for the revenge which she knew would be hers. She pretended to know nothing of the plan of the Count and the Princess to elope. The guilty young couple made all their preparations in absolute secret, as they believed. The Princess's luggage was packed; all was in readiness for flight.

IN THE TOILS.

But, although she had kept her knowledge secret from the Count and the Princess, the Countess of Plaven had not been idle. She had procured from the Elector an order for the arrest of Count Konigsmarck, and so planned that it should be executed while he was on his way to the room in which the Princess awaited his signal. Four armed men attempted to arrest the Count. He, brave as he was unscrupulous, fought desperately. But they cut him down, and he lay there dying, the Countess, whom he had betrayed and flouted, came to his side. He cursed her as he lay there, and she stamped upon his mouth with her heels. Next day, they burned his body; his murderers were sworn to secrecy; the Princess, declared to be confined to her apartments through ill-health, was carried a prisoner to the Castle of Ahlden. She was only twenty-eight when she entered the walls of her asylum; she never left it again until they carried her forth dead, two and thirty years later. Her marriage with George was annulled; she was called henceforth the Princess of Ahlden, and King George never again permitted her name to be mentioned in his presence.

IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

A Scarborough woman, charged with cruelly neglecting her children, believes, it seems, that her little victims have been bewitched by an evilly disposed neighbour. The extent to which superstition and credulity are still prevalent in England is almost incredible. Last year, a London coroner had before him a man and woman, who, with their six children, slept in one room, about which several live rabbits were running. The adults believed that the presence of the animals was a safeguard against rheumatism. Not long ago a Fulbourn, Cambridgeshire, man was fined for having kept his horses without food, and having given them a "broth" of water, parings of hoofs, nails, needles and pins. This was the dose which a "wise man" had advised to remove the spell which was believed to have been cast over the horses by a witch. At about the same time it came out at the West Kent Sessions that an old lady residing at Chatham had paid a "witch" £100 for a powder, the burning of which would bring her a great fortune.

COURAGEOUS COWARDS.

Caister men never turn back, once they have launched their life-boat, but they dare not inaugurate any scheme on a Friday. Last year Lady Selborne had fixed a Friday as the day upon which she would launch their new life-boat. They implored her to change the day, and she did. A fatal accident at the great works at Dover Harbour led to a wholesale stoppage of work by the Irish navvies engaged. One of their number had been killed on the cliff, and they believed that he who took the dead man's place would meet a similar end. We need not poke fun at the Viennese for assembling in their churches to pray for the safety of their capital during an eclipse of the sun; at Dawlish your true Devonian rings the church bell during a thunderstorm to scare away the lightning. Lancashire agricultural labourers credit certain of their fellows with power to cast good and evil spells; and at Dunstable you find them carrying a live snail in a pill-box to ward off toothaches; eating stewed earthworms as a cure for jaundice, and fried mouse for whooping-cough; and cherishing all the old superstitions as to the dead which made Merrie England sad.

THE LIFE COST OF WAR.

Wellington used to say that it was impossible to tell the numbers of men lost by the French; nevertheless he put thirty or forty thousand as the number on both sides killed at Waterloo. Sanguinary as has been the recent fighting between the Russian and Japanese armies, the results are less terrible than those of that day. Experience is teaching us that murderous as are the weapons of modern make the actual mortality in the battles of to-day is not as heavy as in the time when armaments were not, on paper, so deadly. At Leipsic, where 400,000 men were engaged, 90,000 men were lost. At Sadowa there were 430,000 men, of whom the Prussians lost 1,147 officers and 8,794 men; and the Austrians 30,000 men. At Borodino there were 74,000 casualties; at La Belle Alliance 61,000. In the American Civil War the greatest battle was at the Wilderness, where of the 142,000 Federals one-seventh were lost, and of the 52,000 Confederates a corresponding proportion. Deadlier still was Pittsburg, where General Grant lost twenty-five per cent. of his men.

THE MODERN JACK SHEPPARD.

A well-known London man collects all matter relating to Jack Sheppard. He has up to now some fifty odd books in which the criminal's exploits are recounted. But there are Dutch, French, German, and Colonial editions to be had. All conspire to glorify the hero of Newgate. There is nothing more remarkable in that scapegrace's career than the escape of the man from Wormwood Scrubbs by means of a ladder which he made from wood stolen a stick at a time. The prisoner has not lost his old ingenuity. We have at hand a fac-simile of a newspaper composed and printed in the secrecy of a felon's cell in the Michigan State Prison. The printer was a notorious forger who had been set to do the printing for the prison. Each day he stole a few pieces of type, and carried them to his cell. By the same means he carried ink to his secret press. He set up his type on the floor, and had completed the first page of his unique newspaper when a warder flashed his light upon the enterprise, and confiscated the whole apparatus. But the printer had managed to pull a proof of his page, and others were taken and kept for the prison museum.

OUR PERPETUAL ALLY.

The chief commoner of the City Council did not over-state the case when, in moving an address of welcome to the King of Portugal, he referred to the long-standing friendship between England and Portugal. Five and a quarter centuries have elapsed since we first allied ourselves with that power. The parties agreed that "there should be from this day forward true, faithful, constant, mutual, and perpetual friendships, unions, alliances, and leagues of affection, and . . . that they shall henceforth be friends to friends, enemies to enemies and shall assist, maintain and uphold each other by sea and land against all men that may live or die . . ." This was confirmed in a subsequent treaty, which provided that neither country should make war upon the other, no matter what the provocation. So late as 1815 all agreements between the two Powers were again ratified. If Portugal went to war to-day we should be bound to make common cause with her.

WANDERING MASTERS.

The miniature, stolen from the National Portrait Gallery, for which the police are seeking, is by no means the first art treasure which has disappeared from London. The story of the stolen Gainsborough "Duchess" had a parallel in the carring away of Sidney Cooper's "Monarch of the Meadows." The picture was cut from its frame during a fire in the room in which it hung; and remained hidden for ten years. A mysterious writer offered to return the painting for £500, but eventually the police ran the culprits to earth, and they were sent to penal servitude. The painting of the Field of Cloth of Gold lacked an important part for years. At the time of the Revolution, a Royalist noble cut out the head of Henry VIII., so making the work unsaleable by Cromwell. When Charles II. came to the throne, the daring vandal handed back the missing portion, and it was carefully restored to its original position.

For Chronic Indigestion.

CHRONIC DYSPEPSIA.

CHRONIC DIARRHŒA.

STOMACH CATARRH.

AFTER FEVERS.

Angier's Emulsion is wonderfully effective in the treatment of many forms of chronic indigestion. Combining, as it does, the soothing, healing and antiseptic properties of our specially purified petroleum with the tonic properties of the hypophosphites of lime and soda, it is peculiarly adapted to the treatment of stomach and bowel disorders of a catarrhal, ulcerative or tubercular nature

Angier's Emulsion

(PETROLEUM WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES)

In many obstinate cases in which other medicines had failed Angier's Emulsion has proved completely successful. Although mild and bland, it has a most pronounced effect in stimulating a weak stomach and restoring lost appetite. It is prescribed by the medical profession not only for chronic dyspepsia, chronic diarrhœa and dysentery, and stomach catarrh and ulcer, but also for lung affections and all wasting diseases, for debility after fevers, measles, etc., and in all cases where appetite and digestion are impaired. As petroleum is not animal oil it is acceptable to all castes. Furthermore in its preparation, the Emulsion is untouched by hand.

CAUTION.—Do not risk disappointment or worse by trying imitations made with ordinary petroleum. Be sure to get Angier's.

In three sizes; of Chemists and Bazaars.

THE ANGIER CHEMICAL CO., LTD., 31 & 32 SNOW HILL, LONDON, ENG.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons [and the] country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fever, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS, REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Deputy Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c. or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

IN HOT CLIMATES
where a good antiseptic soap is often more a necessity than a luxury,

CALVERT'S
20 per cent
Carbolic Soap

has a ready sale, on account of its refreshing qualities, and the protection its use gives against mosquito bites. It contains 20% Crystal Carbolic, and is useful for insect bites or stings, ringworm, itch, &c.

Calvert's Disinfecting Powder is guaranteed to contain 15% Carbolic and so is cheap to use as it need only be lightly sprinkled to destroy noxious and unpleasant odours and prevent the approach of infection. ½ lb., 1 lb. and 2 lb. tins.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, ENGLAND.

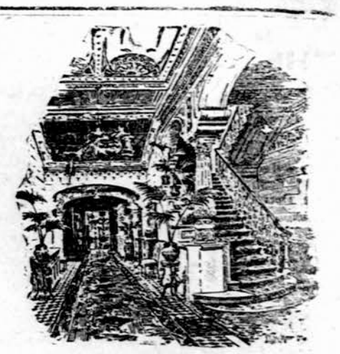
LANGUID WOMEN
PALE CHILDREN
OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS

VIN CHAPOTEAUT
(CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPTONE)
A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach. Indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic, and Convalescent

It helps sufferers from Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers, and Ulceration of the Stomach.

CHAPOTEAUT PARIS



LONDON, Prince of Wales Hotel de Vere Gardens, Kensington, W. Family suites. Recreation, Reading, Billiard and Smoking Rooms. Spacious new Dining Saloon. All Bedrooms ventilated with patent apparatus. Sumptuous yet economical. Telegrams Suasively London." Terms, from 9/6 per day.

Horses, Dogs, Birds, Cattle
ELLIMAN'S
EMBROCATION
SOLD EVERYWHERE 1/-, 1/6 & 2/6 EACH

190,000 OWNERS OF ANIMALS
Have secured a copy of the
Elliman First Aid Book
For HORSES, DOGS, BIRDS, CATTLE, 192 pp., Illustrated.
Per 1/- Copy.

BUT
If the Label affixed for the purpose to the outside of the wrapper of 2/-, 2/6, and 3/6 bottles of ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION be sent to us with an address duly filled in, then a Copy of the Elliman First Aid Book is sent POST FREE. Foreign stamps accepted.

ADDRESS—
ELLIMAN, SONS & Co., Slough, Eng.

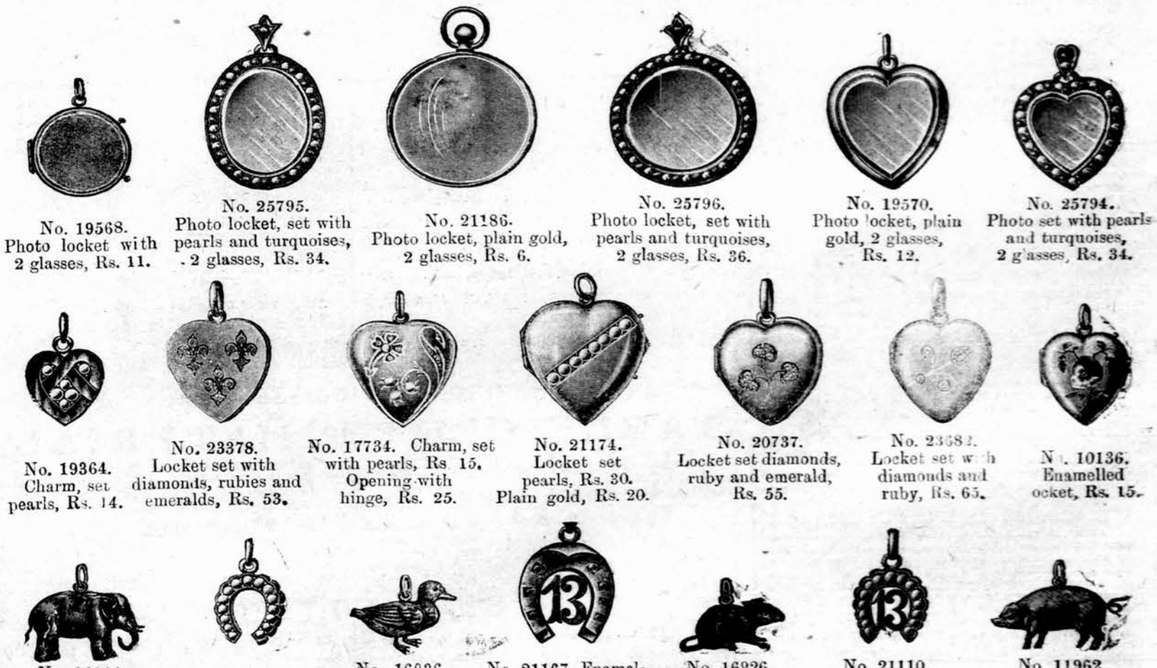
RUBBING EASES PAIN.
ACCIDENTS & AILMENTS.
The Elliman R.E.P. Book.
FIRST AID in ACCIDENTS & AILMENTS, HYGIENE OF THE ATHLETE, MASSAGE, &c. 256 pp., Illustrated.
Price 1/- post free throughout the World, stamps or postal order (Foreign Stamps accepted), or upon receipt of booklet covers from 3 bottles of ELLIMAN'S Universal Embrocation, or slight of bills showing purchase of three 1/1½ size, or one 2/9 or 4/- bottle.

ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION.
For Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, Fresh Cuts, Sore Throa from Cold, Cold at the Chest, Neuralgia from Cold, Chilblains before Broken, Corns when Painful, Cramp, Stiffness Soreness of the Limbs after Cycling, Football, Rowing, &c.
Bottles 8½d., 1/1½, 2/9, 4/-
ELLIMAN, SONS & Co., Slough, England.

TRADE MARK
BIG G
CURES MEN & WOMEN
BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.
SOLD BY CHEMISTS.
Circular mailed on request.
MANUFACTURED BY
The Evans Chemical Co.
CINCINNATI, O.
U.S.A.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES
Efficacious because absolutely pure. Tasteless. Odourless. Not made of gelatine. Full directions. All Chemists.
Insist on SAVARESSE'S

NEW 18 CARAT GOLD PENDANTS AND LOCKETS.



No. 19568. Photo locket with 2 glasses, Rs. 11.
No. 25795. Photo locket, set with pearls and turquoises, 2 glasses, Rs. 34.
No. 21186. Photo locket, plain gold, 2 glasses, Rs. 6.
No. 25796. Photo locket, set with pearls and turquoises, 2 glasses, Rs. 36.
No. 19570. Photo locket, plain gold, 2 glasses, Rs. 12.
No. 25794. Photo set with pearls and turquoises, 2 glasses, Rs. 34.
No. 19364. Charm, set pearls, Rs. 14.
No. 23378. Locket set with diamonds, rubies and emeralds, Rs. 53.
No. 17734. Charm, set with pearls, Rs. 15. Opening with hinge, Rs. 25.
No. 21174. Locket set pearls, Rs. 30. Plain gold, Rs. 20.
No. 20737. Locket set diamonds, ruby and emerald, Rs. 55.
No. 23682. Locket set with diamonds and ruby, Rs. 65.
No. 10136. Enamelled ocket, Rs. 15.
No. 16914. Plain gold, Rs. 10-8. Smaller, Rs. 9.
No. 20756. Set pearls, Rs. 10.
No. 16936. Plain gold, Rs. 7-8.
No. 21167. Enamelled and set with rubies, Rs 14.
No. 16926. Plain gold, Rs 10.
No. 21110. Set pearls, and enamelled, Rs. 15.
No. 11962. Plain gold, Rs. 10-8. Smaller, Rs. 9.

SEND FOR OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST.

WEST END WATCH CO., II, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

A CORRESPONDENT sends to the "Times" a Government notice to be found in "every Berkshire and Oxfordshire post-office. It is ungrammatical, as all Government notices are, but, nevertheless, these circulars do an enormous amount of harm in taking the boys, who might learn farming, away from the land." The circular, which is headed "E.R.," and signed by the R.N. Recruiting Office at Oxford, a lieutenant, is as follows :—

Youths between 17 and 18 years may now join the Royal Navy without their parents consent. Boy's ages is raised from 15 1-2 to 15 3-4 years.

Viscount Wolseley, on receipt of a pamphlet entitled "The British Workman and the Call to Arms," has written to Captain Kindersley, Exeter, stating that if he can foresee anything in the future with confidence it is that we shall have to adopt, whether we like it or not, some system of compulsory service. The Army we can afford to pay at the moderate sum at which we now remunerate our soldiers is not, and will not be, sufficiently large for the military assistance, of our great Empire. The only alternative, therefore, is some system of compulsory service.

The "Broad Arrow" says :—It is to be hoped that the present acrimonious discussion on the relations between the Army and Navy in connection with the defence of Naval bases will not lead to any hasty decision as to which shall be responsible for the future. Apparently the critics who are loudest in advocating the change are convinced that the Army has not proved equal to the task of maintaining fortified defence at a proper standard of efficiency, but instead of making it so they would have its duty performed by the Navy. This is a strange way of organising defence on Imperial lines. But seeing that the most elementary principles of strategy are ignored by high authority it is not a matter for wonder. Take, for instance, Lord George Hamilton on the subject. He says : 'If we were at war to-morrow with a great European Power our fleets would be mobilised, and at their anchorage ready for action, long before the defences, essential for their protection would be in working order.' Sir Ralph Knox assures us that the gospel according to Mahan has worked a revolution in official quarters ; that one can hardly believe after reading the letters of great public servants in the "Times" at intervals during the three months which have just elapsed. And what about the teaching of our own mighty past ? The fleets of Nelson and Hawke were not 'anchored' under the guns of shore batteries, but moved at will over the seas. They needed no protection.' They were perfectly able to defend themselves. It was precisely what they conceived their duty to be. Their idea of war was to seek out the enemy's ships wherever these were to be found, and to enable the Army to strike a blow on land when least expected, not to wait at 'anchor' near the coast until they were attacked. In other words, their idea of defence was to take the offensive, and the British frontier was to them conterminous with the coast line of the enemy. But the great masters in the art of naval warfare have been forgotten ; the lessons of their achievements taken to heart, not by us, but by our most formidable rivals. The very fact that the two Services should be arguing about the principle on which the British Empire was founded is the measure of the depth to which we have sunk. If we understood defence as our fathers understood it, we should be as they were, feared and admired by the world, instead of an Empire by whose weakness its rivals hope to profit. It is high time that something was done by the Committee of Imperial Defence to put an end to the unseemly disputes between the Services by making the guiding principle of Nelson's strategy the guiding principle of defence to-day."

Germany is not finding rivalry with England over the seas quite so easy as she thought when she started in the race. She calls her territories in Africa colonies, but in reality they are dependencies. Hence military operations in connection with the Herero rising have more in common with our Somaliland campaigns than with our native Colonial wars. As a mattar of fact German South-West Africa is neither a protectorate nor a colony, and so fighting in it has all the disadvantages of both. Because of the colonists General von Trotha cannot assume that the enemy was badly beaten at Waterburg, and promptly retire to the coast as we did in Somaliland after Jidballa. Such a way of temporarily relieving the embarrassment of the home Government is possible only in a protectorate. The colonists are however too few in number to render that assistance to the Regular Forces which would soon put an end to the rising. A year ago Count von Bulow stated that the fruits of ten years of labour had been destroyed at a blow. To-day the situation is graver even than that. Colonel Leutwein in a letter prophecies that "the war will not be at an end until the Hereros have fired their last cartridge . . . and even then it is not impossible that they may continue their guerilla tactics, and by means of kirris and other hand weapons harass the farmers of the Protectorate for years to come. This is gloomy enough in all conscience but he follows it up with a truth that goes to the very heart of the question : In Colonial warfare the overthrow of the enemy is a task of far less difficulty than the restoration of peace. Here then is a prospect which is anything but pleasant to the German Government. The war is unpopular and it is rumoured that the Reichstag is to be asked to vote some thirty million marks to meet military expences. Lately the device has been adopted of sending home optimistic accounts of the future as given by Herero prisoners. But the practical Teuton is not as the sanguine Frenchman and he naturally wants to see some return for the treasure sunk in Germany overseas. He is not likely to do that yet awhile. Hence the alarm of the Colonial Party and the anxiety of the Government. For us the situation has more than an academic interest because as the trouble has already spread to Portuguese territory it may yet involve us with the natives in South Africa. To end the rising is the only way to avert such a catastrophe. But this must be a lengthened process in a country which is waterless provides no forage for horses and peopled by a mobile enemy. Hence General von Trotha's optimism is not convincing.

We note with pleasure that in future military geography is to be one of the obligatory subjects for the examination for entrance to the Staff College, and the syllabus shows that it is geography from a military point of view that will be required and not a mere topographical knowledge of certain districts, which from their situation have hitherto been found suitable for military operations. Now that its importance has been acknowledged by the War Office it is to be hoped that geography will take a more leading part in the school curriculum, and that we shall not again hear the strange remark that it is a subject which lends itself to cram. A good general knowledge of geography is as necessary for soldiers, sailors and commercial men as a practical acquaintance of modern languages, and in all examinations affecting them it should be made obligatory. It is to be observed that for the Staff College examination a general knowledge will be required of Europe, British possessions, including Egypt and the Soudan. This is the first time, so far as we know, that it has been stated in any official document that Egypt and the Soudan are British possessions. After all the blood and treasure we have sacrificed in regaining and reorganising these places it was most unlikely that we should give them up, and it is just as well to drop "the fearful hypocrisy which marks so many of our national proceedings" and say plainly that they belong to us. With the exception of South America excluding British Guiana the future Staff officer should have a workable knowledge of the remainder of the globe. While every effort is being made to ensure that the Staff College course shall be practical and up to date it is to be regretted that so few officer present themselves for the examination the competition has never been keen and latterly the number competing has if anything decreased. It would be well if the reason could be ascertained. Expense in some measure accounts for it, but an additional outlay on the part of officers for that purpose has hitherto been considered a good investment.

The torpedo-gunboat "Sharpshooter," which was the first British naval vessel to be fitted with water-tube boilers and received the first set of Bellevilles which came into this country and has ever since been employed as a training ship for engineers artificers and stokers, has now been taken off that duty, and has become tender to the "Æolus" in the coastguard service, in place of the Skipjack, which takes up the training duties hitherto performed by the Sharpshooter. The Skipjack is fitted with Reed boilers which are of the small tube type. Is this an indication that the Belleville boiler is to be absolutely discarded ? It may be that even its unparalleled success in the past few years in the Mediterranean and elsewhere, together with Admiral Domvile's change of opinion—the result of actual experience—are insufficient to counterbalance the mischievous and hasty condemnation of these boiler by the late Boiler Committee. The Admiralty may, of course, with great seeming justice take the line that it is no use to call in a doctor unless you intend to abide by his advice when given. Quite so ; but this only emphasises the necessity of being careful to call in a man who has made the disease a special study—a specialist in fact. Lest this should appear to be unfair to the late Boiler Committee let me ask what experienced had any of its civilian members in the management of water-tubes boilers prior to the commencement of their labours in connection with the Committee ?

THE work of increasing the United States Navy is progressing rapidly. The following vessels are actually in hand on the American stocks : thirteen ships of the line, ten armoured cruisers, five protected and three small cruisers, five Ocean torpedo-boats, two gunboats and two transports.

"THE HANDY."

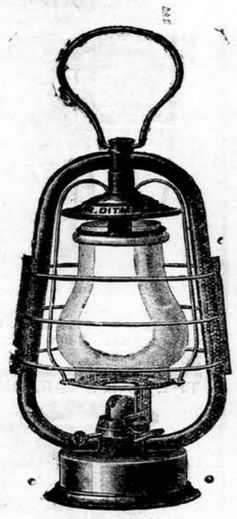
THE LATEST AND MOST EXCELLENT

HURRICANE PROOF LANTERN.

CLOSED.

Rs. 3-4 only.

NO HOUSEHOLD SHOULD BE WITHOUT "THE HANDY."

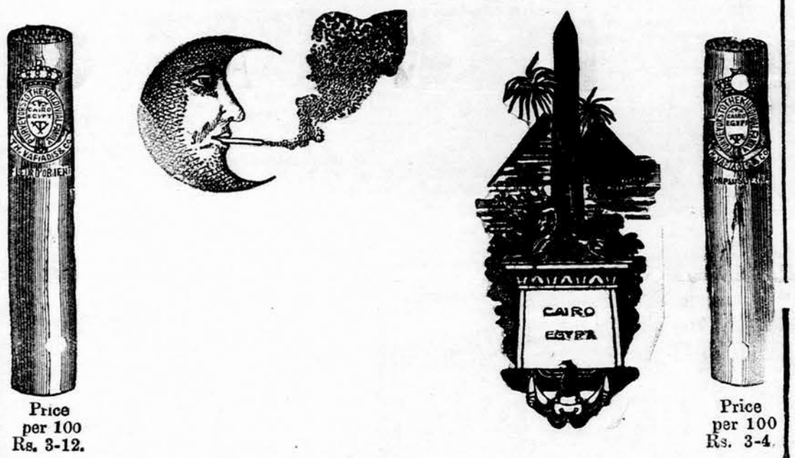


OPEN

R. DITMAR BOMBAY.

THE ACME OF EGYPTIAN PRODUCTION

BY THEODORO VAFIADIS & CO.



Price per 100 Rs. 3-12.

Price per 100 Rs. 3-4.

BEING most luxurious and reliable have gained the highest reputation throughout the World, the more so because they are manufactured of perfection which cannot be surpassed by imitators.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD LAMINGTON.

Guaranteed Fresh Consignments by P. and O.'s Mail.

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY, CAIRO (EGYPT).

BRANCHES : CALCUTTA, RANGOON, AND LONDON.

Agents : In all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East,

Local Depot :—20, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

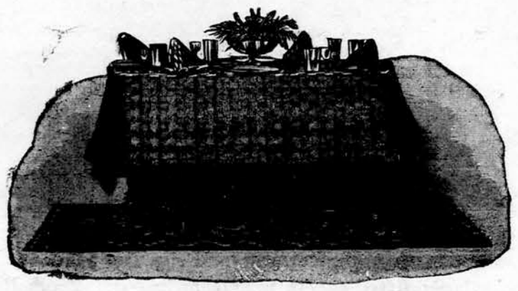


TABLE-CLOTH MATERIAL.

Very durable, matt pattern, suitable for Family and Camp use, Hotels, Messes and Clubs.

6½ feet wide at Rs. 1 0 0 per yard.
4½ „ „ „ „ 0 11 0 „ „

Table Cloths of the above materials made up at a small cost.

SERVIETTES.

No. 1 Quality Bleached	22	inches by 22	inches, Rs.	3	0	0 per doz.
„ 2 „ „	22	„ by 22	„ „	2	4	0 „ „
Birdseye Pattern „	23	„ by 23	„ „	2	12	0 „ „

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

ELGIN MILLS CONPANY, CAWNPORE.

It's a Game of Chance

to let a cough or a cold "run its course." That course may lead to the grave-yard—very often it does. Safest thing to do, under the circumstances, is to get a bottle of

Little's Oriental Balm.

It attacks the weak spot, at once, and by its soothing, calming influence, dispels the cold or the cough before they have run into pneumonia or consumption. All unpleasant and dangerous symptoms—tickling in the throat, spasmodic cough, etc., cease, and before you know it you are a well man or woman.

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all chemists and patent medicine vendors.

THE TORTURES OF DYSPEPSIA

No poor wretch who has ever suffered from such gastric disturbances can fail to appreciate what the torments of the nether world are like. A whole train of evils follow in the footsteps of this subtle demon of the digestive tract.

Suffer no longer. You can be cured. You *will* be cured, pleasantly and effectively, if you'll tell your chemist that you want

NATURE'S HERBAL EXTRACT.

It's the DeLuxe Edition of all Dyspepsia Cures. Sold at 12 Annas per bottle. Of all chemists and medicine dealers.

THE CONCENTRATED JUICES OF NATURES REMEDIES ROOTS AND HERBS

NATURE'S HERBAL EXTRACT CURES DYSPEPSIA

Sold at as12 per bottle. Of all Chemists.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
EASILY CURE
THE WORST COUGH.

One gives relief. An increasing sale of over 80 years is a certain test of their value. Sold in bottles everywhere.

FINEST COORG COFFEE.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

BUY DIRECT FROM

Curing Works and save all Intermediate Profits.

TRADE C C MARK. E C

BISON HEAD BRAND.

	Per lb. Rs. a. p.	Per 7lbs. Rs. a. p.	Per 28lb Rs. a. p
Finest whole Peaberry	0 10 0	4 0 0	16 0
Extra Bold First Grade	0 9 0	3 8 0	14 0 0
Bold Second Grade	0 8 0	3 0 0	12 0 0
Ordinary Common	0 5 0	2 0 0	8 0 0
Per Post V. P. Extra	0 6 0	1 2 0	Ry. chgs.

All the above Coffees are grown in our own estates in Coorg, and cured and packed at our Hunsur Works. They are guaranteed pure and free from all adulterations. Cash with order or goods, forwarded per V. P. P. If by rail, state nearest station

MATHESON & CO.,

COFFEE WORKS, HUNSUR.

For Discriminating Smokers.

STATE EXPRESS CIGARETTES

ABSOLUTELY UNIQUE IN QUALITY.

Hand-made from selected parcels of the finest Virginia Tobaccos. To the cultured and discriminating smoker, there are no other Cigarettes that will give such keen satisfaction and enjoyment.

No. 555, Ordinary Size, 1R. 8As. per tin of 50. No. 999, Extra Quality, Gold Tipped, 2Rs. 4As. per tin of 50.

Packed in Patent Vacuum Tins of 50 Cigarettes.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY:

ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD. — DINSHAW, MERWAN & CO.
D. MERWAN & CO. — D. MACROPOLO & CO.

Manufacturers: ARDATH TOBACCO Co., LONDON, Eng.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of ***Anæmia, Debility*** *and* ***Convalescence,*** *to* ***young women, children*** *and the* ***aged.*** *Invaluable in hot climates.* DOSE : One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark :*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

SPENCER & Co, Sole Agents for *Madras.* — PHILLIPS & Co, Agents in *Bombay.*
PREPARED BY : CLÉMENT & Co, *Valence* (Drôme, France).

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE

(THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.)

COLDS COUGHS,

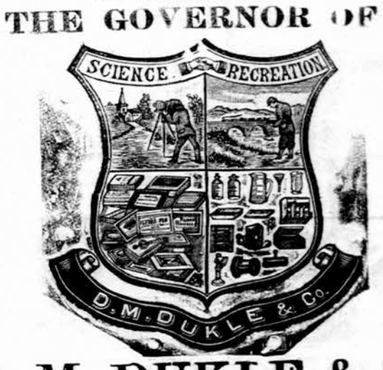
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

CHLORODYNE is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

Always ask for "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE," and beware of spurious compounds or imitations. The genuine bears the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" on the Government Stamp of each bottle.

Sold in bottles at 1/1½, 2/9, and 4/6 each.
(*Overwhelming Medical Testimony accompanies each bottle.*)
Sole Manufacturers :—J. T. DAVENPORT, Limited, LONDON.

BY APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.



D. M. DUKLE & Co.,
PHOTO DEALERS,
5 Hummum Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

THE BEST FOOD for all HOT CLIMATES.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

Horlick's Malted Milk

Made of Pure, Rich Milk and an Extract of Choice Malted Grain condensed to Powder Form. Takes the place of Mother's Milk in Infancy. Is the Best Food for Growing Children. Is Excellent for all Ages, but especially for Dyspeptics and Sleepless People. A Delicious and Invigorating Food-Drink, which suits Everybody. Is prepared instantly with water.

OF ALL AGENTS IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.
Price 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.
Or of HORLICK'S FOOD CO., 34, Farringdon Road, London, England.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

A FEW OF OUR SEASON'S NOVELTIES.

A Pretty little Basket made of fancy straw and wicker quilted satin lined, 7¼ by 5 by 3¾ ins. Price, Rs. **2-4.** Larger size 8½ by 5½ by 4. Price, Rs. **2-12.**

PUNCHING BALL.

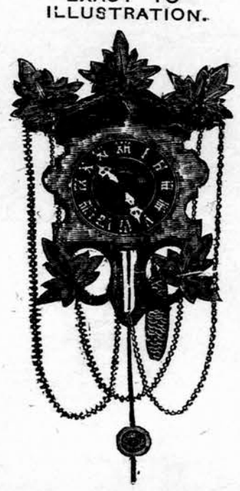
This Punching Ball can be easily fixed to any ordinary door, therefore any one who desires to obtain the benefits which are derived from using a Punching Ball can do so by purchasing one of these. Complete. Price, Rs. **22-8.**

A very dainty work basket made of pretty mixed straw and wicker in two sizes, lined quilted satin exact to illustration. No. 1, measures 8¾ by 6½ by 4½ inches, unfitted. Price, Rs. **5-4.** No. 2, measures 9⅞ by 7 by 4⅞ inches, unfitted. Price, Rs. **5-12.**

A very pretty Work Basket made of fancy straw and cane and lined quilted satin, measures 9 in. by 6½ by 4 (unfitted). Price, Rs. **5-0.**

A beautiful Work Basket made of mixed straw and wicker. Lined quilted satin, measures 8½ by 8½ by 5½ inches, unfitted. Price, Rs. **6-14**; Also larger size measures 11 inch by 6½ by 5½. Price, Rs. **10-12.**

FANCY OAK CLOCKS.
EXACT TO ILLUSTRATION.



A most unique timepiece, will keep splendid time, Re. **1-6.**

THE "AMY" BRACKET.

Artistically carved & stained, exact to illustration. Finished off with prominent parts painted with liquid bronze. Price, Re. **1-8.**

THE "TUCKER" PEN.

Re. 1-0 each.
6 for Rs. 5-12.
1 Dozen for Rs. 10-8.
Packing and Post free.

PAPER RACKS.

A very dainty paper rack in cororea plaited straw and cane, measures 10 by 13¼. Price, Re. **4-12.**

PAPER RACKS.

A very pretty paper rack made of cane and plaited straw, mixed colours terra-cotta and beige, measures 11 inch by 11¼. exact to illustration. Price, Rs. **2-8.**

PAPER RACKS.

A very artistic paper rack made of fancy colour straw and cane, measures 14 inch by 12, exact to illustration. Price, Rs. 3-12.

THE "DAISY" BRACKETS.

A very handsome bracket exact to illustration, artistically carved and stained wood.

Price, Re. **1-4.**

BRYAN'S PUNCHING BALLS.

These punching balls are used in most Gymnasiums, they teach you to hit hard and accurately.

Price, Rs. **18-8.**

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., BOMBAY.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hyaro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. G. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

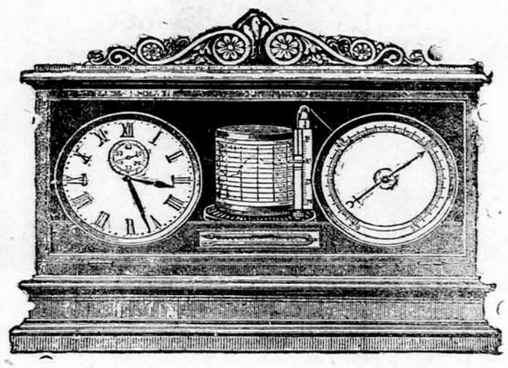
"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Ltd., 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.



Dimensions: Height 21½ in., Width 27½ in.

THE BAROGRAPH.
OR SELF RECORDING ANEROID BAROMETER,

OF SCIENTIFIC ACCURACY. Rs. 565 ADJUSTED & TIMED.

REGISTERS THE SLIGHTEST VARIATION IN PRESSURE.

This instrument is designed to show the various fluctuations which may have taken place in the Barometer in the interval between any stated hours of observation. It consists of an Aneroid Barometer and an eight-day clock, each with eight-inch dials between which is placed a vertical cylinder, four inches in diameter, carrying a paper band, ruled to coincide with the Barometer scale, and divided vertically into seven principal and seven minor divisions, indicated by darker and lighter lines. The darker lines represent the noon, and the lighter lines the midnight of each twenty-four hours. The paper thus lasts one week, the cylinder turning on its axis once in that time. Near the paper is an even-pointed pencil, guided by a metal rod, which rises or falls as the action takes place in the Aneroid, and at every hour the pencil is made to mark the paper by simple mechanism connected with the clock. A system of levers in connection with the clock produces a smart tap or blow on the Aneroid movement, three times in every hour, to overcome any slight friction, and insure a due response to the pulsations of the vacuum chamber.

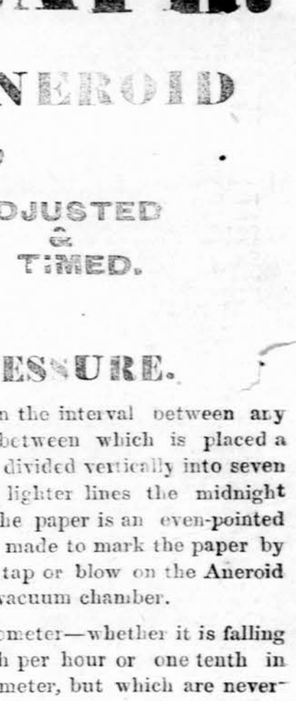
By this means a black dotted curved line is produced, showing at a glance the pressure indicated by the Barometer—whether it is falling or rising—for how long it has been doing so, and at what rate the change is taking place, whether at the rate of one-tenth per hour or one tenth in twenty-four hours, facts which could only be obtained by very frequent and regular observations from an ordinary Barometer, but which are nevertheless essential to a trustworthy "weather forecast." The marked paper bands may then be filed so that a continuous record of pressure is always available.

The instrument has the advantage of freedom from complication, and is designed especially to suit the general public; it is handsome in appearance, and not easily put out of order, being admirably adapted for public libraries, the reading-rooms of clubs, &c., as well as for use by meteorological observers generally.

ANEROID BAROMETERS.

The most sensitive Instrument on the market for the accurate registration of the slightest passing change.

As illustrated, or with visible escapement, solid oak frame, rope pattern. Enamelled dial.
In four sizes—4" Rs. **15-8**; 4½" Rs. **18**; 5" Rs. **22**; 6" Rs. **30**.—In four sizes.



HALL-BAROMETER.—Carved and polished, pendant Barometer and Thermometer combination, Banjo shape, visible movement, bevelled glass front. Length 20 inches. Extreme diameter 7½"; dial 3½". Price Rs. **18.**

HALL-BAROMETER.—Carved antique pattern with pierced leaf design. Pendant Barometer and Thermometer combination. Banjo Shape. Visible movement. Raised brass bezel to Barometer and bevelled glass. Length 18½ inches. Extreme Width 9". Dial diameter 3½". Price Rs. **18.**

ASSORTED BAROMETERS in Fancy Cases, fitted carefully and adjusted. From Rs. **20** to Rs. **50.**

The Barometer and how to use it: by a Fellow of the Meteorological Society. Price Annas **8.**

MARCKS & Co., Limited.

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

60 YEARS' REPUTATION. Tested by Time.
HARDY'S BROMPTON CONSUMPTION AND COUGH SPECIFIC.
Gives instant relief and certain cure in all chest and lung complaints, &c. Pleasant to take. Highly recommended by the Medical Profession. Prepared by GEO. HARDY, late of the BROMPTON HOSPITAL. Beware of injurious imitations. From 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., of all Chemists. HARDY'S BROMPTON COUGH LOZENGES (the Genuine), in boxes only (never cold loose), each Lozenge stamped "HARDY," price 1s, 1½d.—Depot, 6, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE
KEARSLEY'S 100 YEARS' REPUTATION
WIDOW WELCH'S FEMALE PILLS.
Awarded Certificate of Merit for the cure of Irregularities, Anæmia, and all Female Complaints. They have the approval of the Medical Profession. Beware of Imitations. The only genuine and original are in *White Paper Wrappers.* Boxes, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d., of all Chemists, 2s. 9d. Box contains three times the pills. Makers, C. and G. KEARSLEY, 17, North Street, Westminster, London. Sold in the Colonies.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 2/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Offices at No. 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co.; 1, Whitefriars Street, LONDON, E.C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.; 93, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.